FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 217 10 November 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CSSR's Strougal Assesses CEMA Session [Prague TV] AA 1
CEMA Economic Conference Held 20-25 Oct [NEPSZABADSAG 28 Oct] AA 3

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Foreign Ministers Assess Vienna CSCE Meeting [Prague TV] BB 1
Further Details [CTK] BB 2
Orzechowski Assessment [PAP] BB 2
Dizdarevic Appraisal [TANJUG] BB 3
ADN Reports Fischer CSCE Address BB 4

ALBANIA

AWP Congress, Related Activities Continue
7 Nov Session B 1
Alia's Report Approved B 1
5-Year Plan Approved B 2
Auditing Report Endorsed B 2
New Politburo Announced B 3
Alia Closes Congress B 4
Leaders Honor Hoxha B 6
Alia, Leaders Visit Shrine B 7
Concert Given in Tirana B 7
Alia, Leaders Attend Reception B 8

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Departs for Moscow 9 November C 1
Leaders Attend Soviet Ambassador's Reception C 1
Mladenov Meets Counterparts at CSCE C 1
Turkish Foreign Minister C 1
FRG Foreign Minister C 2
Returns 8 November C 2
Delegations Depart for Japan 7, 8 November C 2
Scientific-Technical Group C 2
Party Delegation C 2
Aleksandrov Meets With Greek CP Delegation C 2
Stoyanov-Led Delegation Arrives in Managua C 3
Borge Receives Delegation C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ceremonies Mark 69th GOSR Anniversary D 1
USSR Ambassador Speech D 1
Kapek Speech Concludes Rally D 4
USSR Friendship Delegation Departs 8 Nov D 4
Husak Congratulates Swedish CP Chairman D 5
Husak Greets Ortega, FSLN on Anniversary D 5
Chnoupek Meets Austrian Foreign Minister D 5
Meets Waldheim, Genscher D 6
Castro Stops in Prague en Route to Moscow D 6
Drought Affecting Power Stations in Slovakia D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Leaders Celebrate GOSR Anniversary E 1
Attend Berlin Gala E 1
Dohlus Addresses Celebration E 1
USSR Embassy Reception E 4
Honecker Meets With SPD's Wehner 8 Nov E 4
Honecker Sends SED Greetings to Nicaragua E 5
Berlin Wall Protesters Released, Expelled [DPA] E 5
Stoph, Syrian Minister Condemn Terrorism E 5
Trade Protocol Signed With SFRY E 6
Briefs: Accord Signed With PRC E 6

HUNGARY

Kadar, Delegation Depart for USSR F 1
Szabo Delivers GOSR 'Festive Greeting' F 1
Kadar Discusses Economic Issues in NBC Interview F 4
Cooperation Program Signed With Czechoslovakia F 7
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Nov 86]

POLAND

Scientific Protocol Signed With PRC 7 Nov G 1
Soviet Delegation Arrives in Poronin G 1
Jaruzelski Meets Visiting Indian President G 1
Prime Minister Messner Receives Iraqi Envoy G 3
Radio Free Europe Criticized for 'Lies' G 3
[Rem]
Communique on Politburo Session 28 Oct G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Oct]

ROMANIA

Festive Meeting Marks GOSR Anniversary H 1
Ceausescu Departs for Moscow CEMA Meeting H 3
Nicu Ceausescu Visits Jordan, Meets Officials H 3
Visits Iraq H 3
Mongolia's Sodnom Completes Working Visit H 4
Received by Ceausescu H 4
Signs Agreement H 4
Attends Dinner H 5
Communique Issued H 5
RCP's Banc Addresses Argentine CP Congress H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Bojanic Discusses Eureka Participation in Bonn	I 1
Foreign Trade Secretary Holds Talks in Baghdad	I 1
Further Details	I 2
Working Group Discusses PRC-SFRY Cooperation	I 2
Delegation Attends Nicaragua Celebration	I 3
Radio Commentaries View Albanian Congress	I 3
Future Relations [Petrovic]	I 3
Kosovo Interference [Novak]	I 4
Macedonian LC Views Show of 'Irredentism'	I 5
Court Imprisons Man for Albanian Nationalism	I 6
Factory Work Stoppage Held Over Salary Dispute	I 6
Daily Views Religious Believers in SAWPY [Mlakar in BORBA 9 Oct]	I 7
Strong Earthquake Recorded Southwest of Belgrade	I 8
Briefs: Delegation in Colombia	I 8

CSSR'S STROUGAL ASSESSES CEMA SESSION

LD081046 Prague Television Service in Czech 1950 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Interview wihh CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal by unnamed Czechoslovak journalists in Bucharest after CEMA session on 5 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Premier, the 42d CEMA session that has just ended leaves room for further development of initiative by enterprises and economic organizations. From this viewpoint, what tasks for our economy follow from the session that has just ended?

[Strougal] These issues could be put into several categories, as follows from the character of the Council's deliberation. In particular, with regard to the coordination of the plan for 1986-90, we must say that we did not succeed in achieving the necessary dynamism in the development of external trade relations of the Council member-states. This means that in total our foreign trade should go up by at least one-quarter, but the coordination of the plan sets out an increase in mutual goods turnover by 20 percent. That is not enough. So the basic task for our organizations which you ask about emerges from the fact that they must strive, in cooperation with organizations of the Council's member-states, to increase turnover, whether it is by means of classical trade exchange or higher forms of joint action, cooperation, or specialization. This is a basic task. We were not the only ones to speak about this. The Soviet comrades and other representatives of the Council's member-states spoke about it.

And the second thing which was heard very critically in the discussion was fulfillment: Consistent fulfillment, of quality, technical level, and deliveries on time. Here we must say, self-critically, but also critically of our partners -- self-critically of ourselves -- that we do have shortcomings here, and we think that in this direction, for example, the organizational work of our organizations, both central ones and economic ones, must simply be improved.

We cannot do anything else; it disturbs the rhythm of production. After all, we know well the problem of electronic spare parts in our country, and this is not just the fault of production: it is also due to international cooperation that badly stagnates. In my view, the fundamental thing in the sphere of planning coordination is to increase the volume of goods exchange and simultaneously improve discipline of supplies.

The second point concerned atomic power stations. This is naturally a very broad topic that concerns the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, in particular, because the two of us are the main producers and guarantors of safety and operation, keeping to deadlines. In this direction we must naturally say that there has been a certain shortfall, which affects us, Czechoslovakia, because the production capacities will not be fully exploited, and we must try and find a way -- which is what we are doing -- to make use of the given capacities. We in Czechoslovakia, as you know, expect to continue in the nuclear program so that in the year 2000, 50 percent of electrical work should be produced at our nuclear power stations. I think that a certain reevaluation of the postponements of the construction of nuclear power stations in individual countries is taking place, and I think that there is some hope here. Naturally, great attention was devoted to the issue of safety, observance of all rules, preparation of the rules, and management of the entire nuclear program, including individual nuclear power stations.

And the third question was a very important question: very open, critical discussion was held concerning the complex program of scientifc-technical cooperation up the year 2000. Here we did not spare each other, as it is said, because that program is of strategic importance and the delay which we note cannot be passed over in silence. They must be openly admitted and we are not hiding this in any way.

To start with, the verbal part of the job must be covered: contracts, agreements, and protocols must be concluded. Unfortunately, for a given deadline, this is met, I would say, one-third of the time. Here we must catch up. And I think that we all have become aware -- in my view, our debt is the smallest one, along with another big country, but the rest are more indebted; but I do not want to gossip. [sentence as heard]

The second thing is the keeping to the material parameters of those tasks which are contained in the comprehensive program. This issue is very serious because, as is known, the scientific-technical revolution is advancing in the world. Innovation activity is on the increase; it is not slowing down but is accelerating, and in this we must adapt ourselves to what happens in the world. That means that we cannot moderate or reduce the technical-economic parameters but increase them where it is necessary, and their structure, too.

That means eliminating some tasks which life has pushed aside, and which are no longer necessary, and on the contrary, to come up with new tasks. In this direction we must, I think, work out a flexible system of elaborating the technical-economic parameters of research and production tasks by, I would say, close cooperation between the two, and continuously follow it up.

And the third question -- in my view a very important one -- one weakness, so to speak, is that we adhere to it in research and development, and perhaps in design, too, but not at all in production. There we are only beginning. There are only unique cases; and we have to incorporate this in production. It is not the case that production is not willing or that production is willing to familiarize itself with the findings of the comprehensive scientific-technical program. But it needs technical-economic parameters, it needs concrete designs, concrete design solution in order to decide -- when we take into consideration the self-accounting [khozrashchet] way of running enterprises which we all support -- to decide whether it is advantageous, effective for them, with good prospects and so on. That is, the production phase is the weakest link in the realization of the comprehensive program.

The result of that open discussion was that we all have become aware that this strategic chance -- I would say that this is the most comprehensive document that was ever born in the socialist community, that is in CEMA, from the initiative of the Soviet comrades -- that is must be consistently fulfilled and consistently implemented to the very end. We do not need to be nervous, but it is necessary to make greater demands, to proceed better. Simply put, we must admit that we have not been psychologically or organizationally prepared for the complexities of this comprehensive program and that this gives rise to many proglems in all parts of the integration process. In my view, we have become aware of this in the last few months and also at this session.

The last question which you put to me [words indistinct], that is that direct relations and all those questions which are connected, so to speak with the improvement of integration mechanism and integration process. These are things that (?entered) all issues on the agenda, whether coordination of plans, scientific-technical development, or the issues of construction of nuclear power stations -- that is, in all reports by the CEMA committees about their activity for those 18 months. [paragraph continues]

These issues are very important, and I think that at this session in Bucharest we have discussed all the questions. We have decided that it was necessary to talk over these things very openly, and in a very comprehensive way, because it makes no sense to deny that we must tackle them. Whether we know how to tackle them or not is a different matter, but it cannot be denied that these issues of value relations [hodnotovych vztahu], the issues of planning [word indistinct] and at the same time of the relations to the self-accounting unit, these issues of [word indistinct] courses, and all those legislative-legal issues that are lined, with the value, economic, and other issues, simply must be researched, and we must analyze them in a new way, not in the old way. [passage indistinct] What is necessary: to have new people; people with new ways of thinking? Direct relations are connected with this.

What we signed here with Comrade Ryzhkov, and which was signed by some other countries also -- the development of direct relations -- concerns about 78 of our economic organizations. About the creation of the coordinating production technological associations, there are about 12 proposals from our side, and also the thing about the collectives of experts and scientists -- and there are about 8 or 9 proposals -- these things are flexible. The numbers change. Numbers are not the decisive thing, the content is decisive. These things are still being discussed; this is a beginning.

Naturally, in these direct relations we do not know everything about where this progressivity begins or ends, what would bring optimal benefit to Soviet and our own enterprises. Naturally, we interested in entering into such agreements not only with the USSR but with other member states of the Council. This will, however, take shape; this is a beginning. And if we work on things I have spoken about, on the working out of legislative, economic, and planning and comprehensive relations between states, and, inside this economic mechanism, also of the national mechanism, we must necessarily open the space for speedier integration. This is because its basic task is not to bring closer the national system of management, but above all to remove the obstacles that prevent socialist integration. These obstacles do exist and we must adopt the economic mechanisms of management in the individual states of our council.

CEMA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE HELD 20-25 OCT

AU301616 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] The working group dealing with the research of the socialist economic mechanisms and which is part of the CEMA secretariat-affiliated International Management Research Institute held a meeting in Budapest from 20 to 25 October under the auspices of the Institute of Planned Economy of the National Planning Office.

At the international meeting, researchers, practical leaders, and experts engaged in economic guidance gave a briefing on the mechanisms development activity carried out in the CEMA member-states and exchanged views on methodological issues of the analysis and comparative analysis of national economic management mechanisms.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ASSESS VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Chnoupek Views Session

LD092211 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Nov 86

[No video available]

[Text] At the close of the first stage of the third follow-up meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has given an interview to Czechoslovak Television:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Minister, what has been in your view the most characteristic feature of the opening debate at the follow-up meeting in Vienna to date?

[Answer] I believe that the opening part of the Vienna meeting, held at a political level, mirrored truthfully the situation as it exists in the world today. It confirmed on the one side above all these deep, broad, and positive processes that have taken place during the past year as a result of the broad offensive launched by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, aimed at peace, disarmament and cooperation; and it also drew attention to the open questions that have to be tackled.

In any case, one can say that those who spoke here -- and all were foreign ministers -- confirmed their interest in the continuity of the Helsinki Conference. This may sound rather cheap and shallow, but I am emphasizing it, because 5 or 6 years ago the situation was somewhat different, Not everyone was subscribing to Helsinki, nor to the policy of European cooperation. Helsinki was even regarded as a stillborn baby and a dried-up twig. This, I believe, is very important.

In essense, everyone voiced the interest in the continuation and further development of this process. True, everyone puts emphasis on his own issues. We place stress on the priorty issues, which means security and disarmament. We hold the view that it is necessary to make use of what one of the speakers here termed as the strange child or stepchild that is the economic basket, for here there are great opportunities, and for this reason we have also put forward a proposal to convene an economic forum. The Western countries put a greater emphasis on the third basket, which means the issue of human rights, humanitarian issues, exchange of information and cultural cooperation.

I believe that the proposal put forward here by Minister Shevardnadze to convene such a forum in Moscow, which I believe caused considerable surprise while at the same time generating a great deal of interest, was especially significant in this regard. After these 4 days I can thus assess the beginning of the Vienna meeting positively. I believe that the situation is shaping up for the follow up meeting to achieve the aim we are striving to bring about: to channel the policy of reducing tension from the existing political sphere to the disarmament sphere. [end recording]

Further Details

LD072351 Prague CTK in English 2050 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 7 (CTK correspondent) -- The follow-up meeting in Vienna of Helsinki conference participants is undoubtedly an event of European and world importance, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CTK today, at the close of the opening debate.

In this phase of the meeting Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries made concrete proposals aimed at strengthening peace and security, easing international tension and improving the life of citizens in all the 35 participating states.

No one dared, as before, to dissociate himself from the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Neutral and non-aligned states unequivocally pledged allegiance to it, and also most NATO states endorsed it, though some of them in an unbalanced way, the minister said.

Czechoslovakia proposed to call to Prague an economic forum to discuss questions of European cooperation in economy, trade, transport, energy production, technology and other spheres. It recommended that the Stockholm conference be authorized to continue in its next stage with talks on disarmament. It should also deal with the reduction of troops and conventional armament thoughout Europe.

Czechoslovakia supported the Soviet proposal for deeper cooperation in humanitarian issues. It will back extension of contacts among people and more intensive exchanges of intellectual values serving the ideas of peace, humanism and progress.

The minister went on to point out that the Vienna meeting also gave an opportunity to carry on political dialogue.

It is taking place in a more favourable atmosphere than the previous follow-up meetings in Belgrade and Madrid, the minister added and noted that, however, difficulties as well as negative attitudes of some delegations to future all-European cooperation and security were to be expected.

The Czechoslovak delegation, prepared to do the maximum for mutually acceptable agreements, will negotiate in the spirit of new political thinking. At the same time it will reject attempts to interfere in its internal affairs, attempts at destabilization, slanders and psychological war.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said he expected the Warsaw Treaty countries to submit further proposals in Vienna for conventional and chemical disarmament, in the sphere of human rights, economy and culture.

Orzechowski Assessment

LD081454 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMt 8 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 7: Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who took part in the inauguration of the CSCE meeting -- "Vienna 86" made the following statement for PAP:

"I assess with satisfaction the course of the inaugural session of the CSCE Vienna meeting, which I attended for a week together with foreign ministers of other European states and the U.S. and Canada, as a constructive one. This testifies to the will to make progress in the CSCE process started in Helsinki.

"The debate, though not free from polemics and emerging differences of views, was of a more business-like and working character than earlier meetings of this kind in Belgrade and Madrid.

"The convergence in perceiving basic problems facing our continent became noticeable in speeches by foreign ministers in Vienna. This applies in particular to:

"-- Recognition, in spite of sometimes different interpretation, of the principles of international relations contained in the Helsinki Final Act as a foundation of building a secure Europe,

"-- The need to start talks on disarmament in Europe, though there are differences of views on how, where and when to begin them,

"-- The boosting and raising of the rank of economic cooperation and in the field of environmental protection in Europe,

"-- The recognition of the significance of human rights and humanitarian issues for the development of all-European relations."

"Poland played an active role in Vienna. We were putting emphasis on what links and lies in the common interest of Europe peoples and states. [sentence as received] We were underscoring the need for further democratization, stability and Europeization of relations on this continent as part of the CSCE process, of which we are one of the initiators, as is known.

"The Vienna debates were an occasion to present Wojciech Jaruzelski's ideas to convene meetings of representatives of the 35 CSCE states in Warsaw in 1989 to mark the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. We announced we would forward a number of Polish proposals concerning the main areas of relations between CSCE states during further debates. We will also give support to all these proposals by other states which will be conducive to strengthening security and development of cooperation in Europe.

"The stay in Vienna provided an opportunity for me to hold a number of bilateral talks with the heads of diplomacy of other states, that is of: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Holland, Iceland, Canada, Luxembourg, Norway, the GDR, the FRG, Romania, Switzerland, Sweden, Vatican, Hungary and the USSR. These were fruitful meetings. They confirmed bilateral interest in stepping up relations.

"I also had talks at the Vienna international centre with the general directors of the U.N. Office in Vienna, the IAEA and UNIDO," Orzechowski said.

Dizdarevic Appraisal

LD072223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, November 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic assessed that the ministerial section of the CSCE conference in Vienna which has just ended reflected the great interest for the revival of the process of European security and cooperation and the securing of its continuity.

Prior to his return to Belgrade, Dizdarevic told Yugoslav newsmen in Vienna that a wide range of ideas and proposals for the promotion of the decisions of the Helsinki Final Act were set out at the meeting in the Austrian capital.

Dizdarevic termed the atmosphere at the meeting "relatively good", and added that only those who had failed to take differences into account could have been disappointed with the meeting.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary stressed that "concrete interest" in the search for a joint solutions was expressed on all questions examined at the conference.

Speaking about the talks between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers George Shultz and Eduard Shevardnadze in Vienna, Dizdarevic said they did not reaffirm the degree of accord reached at the Reykjavik summit, a fact which had caused some disappointment at the Vienna conference. Nonetheless, the majority of the participants were convinced that the doors to agreement were still open, Dizdarevic stated.

ADN Reports Fischer CSCE Address

LD072229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, 7 Nov (ADN) -- The Vienna meeting is taking place at a truly decisive time for the future of mankind, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer noted. The relentless logic of the nuclear age -- either survive together and act decisively to ensure this, or perish together -- particularly affects the peoples of our continent.

For the Europeans it is of crucial importance whether it is possible to effect a change for the better in international relations, or whether a new arms spiral is set in motion in space and on earth with incalculable consequences.

The GDR foreign minister went on to say: The recognition and confidence is increasing that this can be achieved if all states are prepared to shap international relations in a new way. The need for effective disarmament steps has recently been heard as often as the hope that the possible comprehensive and radical solutions raised in Reykjavik will become reality.

It is indeed necessary, not only for the superpowers but all states, that all chances for reaching substantial agreements on arms control and disarmament, globally and regionally, should now be taken and our efforts concentrated on promoting peace measures in the political, economic, and humanitarian fields, and with the correspponding consequences in the military sphere. This conference has the opportunity to pursue reason and to reach decisions which will help secure a peaceful and fruitful coexistence between the states of our continent.

Viable foundations for a European peace order were set up through the Helsinki Final Act and the overall European process it introduced. The GDR contributed significantly to this. The respecting of political-territorial realities, established as a result of the World War II and post-war development, remains indispensable for European security. These realities of course include the existence of two German states independent of each other and the existence of normal relations in international law between them as preconditions for the good-neighborly relations strived for by the GDR.

The inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a fundamental condition for peace, as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, stressed in a joint declaration on 12 March 1985.

The past decade has in the final analysis proved with every possible clarity the senselessness of all attempts to achieve military superiority over the other side, continued Oskar Fischer. It is clearer than ever that security in the age of nuclear weapons cannot be ensured militarily but only peacefully, through joint or parallel actions. A joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of Reykjavik says: It is now more necessary than ever to open the way to reason through political dialogue and negotiations. The ensuring of security remains the fundamental precondition for all cooperation.

Like the other participating states, we regard the document of the stockholm conference, the text of which was published in all GDR daily papers, as an important first step, which should be highly regarded in its political scope, toward reaching agreements in the sensitive area of military security. Apart from continuing what was started in Stockholm, it is now necessary, in accord with the tasks imposed by the Madrid meeting and the urgent demand of the present time, to decide measures for arms limitation and disarmament.

In the Budapest proposals dating from 11 June 1986 the GDR, together with its allies, put forward specific and realistic offers in keeping with the time. We are prepared and wish to discuss them here. The GDR strongly supports the Soviet disarmament initiatives. They offer a historic chance to free Europe and the world of nuclear weapons. The GDR seeks to do justice to its shared responsibility in order to bring about a Europe with fewer weapons through its own initiatives to reduce military confrontation in Europe. For example, we have proposed freeing Central Europe from chemical and nuclear weapons. Specific offers to this end, which could lead to negotiating results in a relatively short time, have been submitted to the interested states.

It would be of positive significance and impact if the other CSCE participating states were also to call for establishing zones free of mass destruction weapons in Central and Northern Europe, in the Balkans and in other European regions. Regional and worldwide solutions need not be excluded, the GDR foreign minister said. Naturally the GDR includes in its efforts the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The revival and consolidation of detente means consolidating political trust and making the goodwill for reaching agreement a firm element of the CSCE process. The code of principles of the Final Act offers preconditions for this. It is necessary to apply and affirm it through the strict practical implementation of all 10 principles agreed in Helsinki.

The ensuring and respecting of human rights and fundamental freedoms accords with the nature of the socialist state and is therefore an important concern. The GDR remains prepared to cooperate in this field. Human rights cannot be divided from the right of every person to life, that is to say to peace, because rights and freedoms can only be enjoyed by the living.

We are equally prepared to reach agreements that will help in freeing states and peoples from the scourge of international terrorism, Oskar Fischer stressed.

The GDR, like many other participating states, expects from the Vienna meeting greater attention to and a greater impetus for a significant improvement in and expansion of the up to now criminally neglected East-West cooperation in the spheres of economy, science and technology, and the environment. We know the favorable impact of stable economic relations between states with differing social orders on overall East-West relations. For that reason we favor agreements from the Vienna meeting which (?will lead) to a higher level of East-West economic cooperation.

Cooperation in the fields of human contact, information, culture, and education is an element of the Final Act. Because cooperation and security determine and at the same time supplement one another, the consolidation of existing and the search for new forms and contents of cooperation in humanitarian and other fields is significant for detente. The GDR supports the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene a conference of the CSCE states in Moscow on these problems, including the questions of human contact, information, culture, and education. The GDR is in agreement with those who call for everything that could impair the negotiating climate in the Vienna Hofburg to be dropped. We distance ourselves from the motion of transferring ideological differences to international relations.

Success at the Vienna meeting is not automatic, but there is a real possibility of it, and it is required, Fischer stressed. In its own initiatives and in examining proposals of the other participating states, the GDR will always be guided by the fact that a positive outcome to the meeting would be of great significance not only for Europe but for East-West relations overall. It therefore calls on all states taking part in this conference:

-- To make Europe into a starting point for a new phase of detente policy and to contribute, through a European system system of security and cooperation, to a worldwide and stable international peace order,

-- To decide measures which will promote worldwide agreements on arms limitation and disarmament and which will ensure the highest possible degree of security for Europe,

-- To agree on steps which promote dialogue and remove confrontation, and which seek factors that do not divide but link and provide common ground and make them the basis for peace-promoting work. The revival of detente to the advantage of joint security presupposes the readiness of all.

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer thanked the Government and people of Austria for their cordial hospitality and said that the GDR sees the fact that Vienna is host to this significant conference as a sign of international esteem for Austria's foreign policy, which is directed toward peace and detente, and for the constructive work of Austria in the CSCE process.

AWP CONGRESS, RELATED ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

7 Nov Session

AU071130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] In this morning's session of the Ninth AWP Congress, which was presided over by Rakip Balla, discussions on the two main reports presented by comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, continued. The first to speak at this sitting was Comrade Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, followed by Sofokli Lazri; Qirjako Mihali, Durres District AWP Committee first secreatary; [name indistinct], director of the [name indistinct] agricultural state enterprise in Fier District.

The Congress was then greeted by Raoul Marco, leader of the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) and first secretary of its Central Committee; Anders Persson, leader of the delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden and first secretary of the party's Central Committee; Harold Crook, leader of the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand and secretary of its Central Committee.

The next sitting was presided over by Comrade Pali Miska, who gave the rostrum to Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Tirana People's Council Executive Committee; the next speakers were Rrapush Meto, Gramsh District AWP Committee first secretary, and Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture.

After the discussion, messages, letters, and telegrams addressed to the Congress by Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations, friendship societies, friends and wellwishers from various countries were read. The next speakers were Dod Gjika, chairman of the Lezhe District People's Council Executive Committee, and [name indistinct] cooperativist from the Perlat cooperative in Mirdite District. [passage omitted]

Alia's Report Approved

AU071701 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1545 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Decision of the Ninth AWP Congress on Approving the Report on the Activity of the AWP Central Committee and Future Tasks"]

[Text] The Ninth AWP Congress, having listened to and discussed the AWP Central Committee's Report on the activity of the AWP Central Committee and Future Tasks, delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, decided:

1. To approve the political and practical activity of the AWP Central Committee to date, which has been in full conformity with the party's general line and the orientations of its eighth congress.

2. To approve fully the report of the AWP Central Committee delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia, the political line, directives, and orientations to strengthen the party and its leadership role in the country's socioeconomic development and to strengthen the country's defense potential. The congress unanimously approved the analysis of the international situation and the party and state policy included in the report.

3. To instruct all party organs and organizations, all state and economic organizations, as well as the mass organizations, to be guided throughout their activity by the line, conclusions, and tasks defined in the Report of the AWP Central Committee. The Congress is confident that the implementation of the directives and tasks posed in the report will mark another big stride in the country's socialist construction, in raising the material and cultural standard of the masses, in strengthening the country's freedom and independence. The Congress calls on the communists and cadres, on all the working people in the cities and the countryside, to launch themselves into battle to implement the program approved by the congress, with a high revolutionary spirit, great mobilization at work, an innovative spirit, and with good organization and management.

The Ninth AWP Congress

Tirana, 7 November 1986

5-Year Plan Approved

AU071650 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1552 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Decision of the Ninth AWP Congress on Approving the Report on the Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress on the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-1990"]

[Text] Having listened to and discussed the Report of the AWP Central Committee on the Directives of the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-1990, delivered by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Ninth AWP Congress decided:

1. To fully approve the Report of the AWP Central Committee on the Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-1990.

2. To instruct all party organs and organizations, state and economic organs, and all mass organizations, to be guided by the orientations and tasks laid out in this report throughout their activity in implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The Ninth AWP Congress

Tirana, 7 November 1986

Auditing Report Endorsed

AU071652 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1550 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Decision of the Ninth AWP Congress on Approving the Report of the AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Having listened to and discussed the Report of the AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission, delivered by its chairman, comrade Pilo Peristeri, the Ninth AWP Congress, decided:

To fully approve the report of the AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The Ninth AWP Congress

Tirana, 7 November 1986

New Politburo Announced

AU081318 Tirana ATA in English 1310 GMT 8 Nov 86

["The 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania Wound Up Its Proceedings in Complete Success -- Comrade Ramiz Alia Is Elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA) -- The 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania wound up its proceedings in complete success, today.

The results of the elections to the central party organs were reported in the last sitting. 85 members and 46 alternate members were elected to the Central Committee of the party. 21 persons were elected in the Central Control and Audit Commssion of the party.

In its first plenum, the new Central Committee that was elected by this congress, elected the Political Bureau and its Secretariat.

Members of the Political Bureau:
1. Ramiz Alia
2. Adil Carcani
3. Besnik Bekteshi
4. Foto Cami
5. Hajredin Celiku
6. Hekuran Isai
7. Lenka Cuko
8. Manush Myftiu
9. Muho Asllani
10. Pali Miska
11. Prokop Murra
12. Rita Marko
13. Simon Stefani

Alternate members of the Political Bureau:
1. Kico Mustaqi
2. Llambi Gegprifti
3. Pirro Kondi
4. Qirjako Mihali
5. Vangjel Cerrava

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party:
1. Ramiz Alia
2. Foto Cami
3. Lenka Cuko
4. Simon Stefani
5. Vanjel Cerrava

First secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania:
Ramiz Alia

Whereas the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party elected Comrade Pilo Peristeri as its chairman.

Alia Closes Congress

AU081518 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at closing session of the Ninth AWP Congress on 8 November in Tirana -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, on behalf of all comrades you elected to the Central Committee, allow me to thank you for the confidence you trusted us with and to assure the party and all the people that the new leadership will always be loyal to the cause of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, the freedom and independence of the homeland, the revolution and proletarian internationalism, the cause that our party, with Comrades Enver Hoxha at the head, has consistently fought for.

Being conscious of its responsibilities to the party and people, the leadership you elected will work with might and main to further the victories of our people's revolution, to march always forward in the socialist construction of the country, to guarantee to the people the well-being they enjoy and a confident future.

Our ninth congress was a fine congress, a congress that testified once again to the force of our party. It drew the balance sheet of the work and struggle for our party and people for the period since the previous congress, a great positive balance, full of great victories and results. The analyses you made, the decisions you adopted, the orientations and directives you gave, the contributions and all the proceedings of the congress, testified to the lofty ideological level, the political maturity, the organizing force and militant spirit that characterize our party, all testified to that great fact that our party adheres firmly to the heights of its historic mission, is aware and capable of leading the Albanian people with a sure hand on the road of socialist construction, the road of continual revolution.

Allow me to greet from this rostrum all the members of our party, its cadres and activists, for their communist devotion and love for the socialist homeland, for their tireless work and sacrifices in service to the party and people, their honesty and example, to greet and thank our heroic people for their firm confidence in the party, for that profound conviction in the correctness of its line, for that persistent work and self-denial with which they carry out its directives and orientations.

Regarding the general line from the political and ideological viewpoint, we may characterize our ninth congress as the congress of continuity. It clearly expressed and powerfully testified to the fact that our party, our entire people will march on that road they have traversed over these 45 years with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. It is that road and line through which our people's revolution triumphed and that brought freedom and independence to the suffering and oppressed Albania, that ensured the profound socialist transformations, that guaranteed to the people a good and happy life, the tranquillity of the present and security for the future. It is that line that revived and reared our people, that increased its reputation in the world. It is that line which has already become a political program and ideological doctrine for all. No pressure or influence, wherever it may come from, will divert us from this road; no fraud and no flattery will shake our confidence in it.

The ninth congress is a new demonstration of the Marxist-Leninist unity of our party, of the cohesion in its ranks, of its political and organizational compactness. The unity of the party is a principled unity which is based on the revolutionary traditions and on the triumphant struggles against the numerous external and internal enemies, a unity which is inspired by the lofty communist ideals. It is a unity which has stemmed from the common goal to achieve the same political and social objectives, a unity which is strengthened by the common desire and will to achieve these objectives.

The unity of the ranks of the party and the unity of the people round it represent the strength of our society, the main pillar on which it stands. It is a task of our Communists and all the people not to spare efforts and to work untiringly for the strengthening of this unity and these steel ties, and never to allow anyone to affect or damage it in the slightest.

At the end, I would like to stress that great fact which our ninth congress brought to the fore brilliantly, the faith in the continuous and courageous march of Socialist Albania. The development of our society and of our whole socialist life that our congress projected, the wide prespective it opened to the productive forces, the lofty objectives of the well-being of the people that it set, will take a special place in the history of our people. They will inscribe another brilliant page in the glorious struggle of the complete construction of the socialist society in Albania.

The ninth congress presented its judgements and evaluations on the present world situation and problems and defined the main directions of our foreign policy. The support and unanimous approval they found in the party and throughout the country are an expression of that determination to preserve and strengthen even more the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of our homeland, the determination to support all those fighting for socialism, for the liberation of the people and the progress of mankind, an expression of the sincere desire to contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security.

Allow me to thank on your behalf the delegations of the sister Marxist-Leninist parties for their participation in our congress and for the message of solidarity and internationalist support they brought to us from the Communists and revolutionaries in their countries.

The proceedings of the congress aroused a lofty revolutionary spirit and a great enthusiasm in the whole party and among all the working masses. Comrades, let us preserve and keep unextinguishable all this joy, all this mobilization, all this inspiration for creative work with which the congress provided us.

I would like, comrade delegates, to thank in your name the whole staff of this beautiful Palace of Congresses for the splendid conditions that they created for the normal proceedings. I would like to thank the staff of the AWP Central Committee apparatus who participated in the organizational and preparatory work for the congress. I would like to thank the radio-television and the press organs for the rapid and broad information on the proceedings of the congress. I would like to thank the Tirana District AWP Committee and the capital's enterprises for the joyful and pleasant atmosphere that they created for the delegates of our congress.

Let the atmosphere created by the congress help to strengthen everywhere the organization of all work, to raise its level to a higher degree, to raise conscious discipline and order. Let us fight, comrades, with that revolutionary consistency and creative spirit that has characterized our party and people, in order to implement as quickly and as well as possible the decisions and directives of the ninth congress, in order to achieve new victories on our glorious road of socialist construction.

Long live our Party of Labor, the leader and organizer of all our victories!

Long live our brave and industrious people!

Glory to the name and deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great leader and teacher!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism!

I declare the Ninth Congress of the AWP closed.

Leaders Honor Hoxha

AU081713 Tirana ATA in English 1330 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA) -- On occasion of the conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party and November 8, the 45th anniversary of its founding, the newly elected Central Committee, the Presidium, the representation and delegates to the congress from different districts of the country paid homage to and laid wreaths on the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the martyrs' graves of the nation.

To honour the unforgettable memory of the founder of our glorious party, the organiser and leader of the National Liberation War and our people's revolution, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Muftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali and Vangjel Cerrava, and the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hosha, came there.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets and shakes hands with the veteran Communists, members of the party since 1941.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani place on the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha a wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party with the inscription: "To the founder of the party, to our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha".

Likewise, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Communists of 1941 and the delegates to the 9th congress of the party.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha placed a bouquet of flowers.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders stand in silence, honour with the fist up and bow with profound respect before the grave of the legendary commander, the heroic leader of the masses, the respected teacher and educator of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani again approach to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha, place bouquets of flowers and honour with the fist up.

Alia, Leaders Visit Shrine

AU091526 Tirana ATA in English 0846 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA) -- On occasion of the closing of the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party and November 8, the 45th anniversary of its founding, the new Central Committee, representation and delegates to the congress from different districts paid a visit to the house where on November 8, 1941 Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head of the Albanian Communists, founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the PLA).

Hundreds of inhabitants filled the square at the beginning of the path which leads to that dear and beloved house to all. With applauses and acclamations they welcome the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia and the Comrade Adil Carcani, Besnik Beteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Si,on Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the DFA, Nexhmije Hoxha and other comrades.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greets warmly the inhabitants of the quarter who approach him with love.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party leaders entered the hall where the meeting for the founding of the party was held.

In this small house, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others, which has become the biggest house of all Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha and the first Albanian Communists laid the foundations of the new Albania. Here Comrade Enver Hoxha, since the first day of the founding of the party, fought for the lofty ideas of Marxism-Leninism. When we speak of Comrade Enver Hoxha, it is not a question of sentiments.

We are aware that without Enver Hoxha there would be no Albania, no socialism, there would be no progress of our homeland.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades posted for a photo in the yard of the museum house of the party.

Again applauses and enthusiastic acclamations in the path "the founding of the party". Comrade Ramiz Alia and other leaders of the party and state are seen off with love by the inhabitants of the quarter.

Concert Given in Tirana

AU091523 Tirana ATA in English 1022 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA) -- In honour of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the PLA and its 9th congress, the Ministry of Education and Culture organised a festive concert in the hall of the Palace of Congresses tonight, with the participation of the professional troupes of the capital and the folk groups of some districts.

Those present in the concert burst out into applauses when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrades Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha entered the hall.

Present were also members of the Central Committee of the party, the presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

Attending were also the foreign party delegations and friends who attended the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party.

Those present in the concert applauded the nice songs and dances devoted to our glorious Party of Labour, its founder and architect of the new Albania, the respected and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the congresses of the party, that have opened new vistas and horizons, the homeland, our heroic people, youth, our happy and joyful life.

In the end, all those present on foot acclaimed for our Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Alia, Leaders Attend Reception

AU091522 Tirana ATA in English 1033 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania gave yesterday a reception at the Brigades Palace on occasion of the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour and 45th anniversary of its founding.

Attending were the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and Comrades Adil Carcani, Besik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myfitiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and the chairman of the General Council of the DFA, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee, of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Government, the delegates of the 9th congress of the party and other guests.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party.

The reception passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 9 NOVEMBER

AU091407 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, on 9 November Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, departed for Moscow on a short and friendly visit. At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was seen off by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Audrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. Lenoid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU072228 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria, gave a reception tonight at his residence in Sofia. Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Standko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stsnishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Emil Khristov came to the reception in order to express their deep reverence for all the achievements of the Soviet Union, inspired by the ideas of the Great October Revolution.

The reception was also attended by deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, government members, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, leaders of sociopolitical organizations, outstanding figures from the worlds of art, science, and culture, and Heroes of Socialist Labor. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also present at the reception.

MLADENOV MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT CSCE

Turkish Foreign Minister

AU072154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] At the Vienna Hofburg, where the CSCE meeting is taking place, a meeting was held today between Minister Petur Mladenov and Vahit Halefoglu, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs.

In a frank and businesslike spirit they exchanged opinions on several questions pertaining to the international situation, on the situation in the Balkan peninsula, and on bilateral relations.

The different approaches of Bulgaria and Turkey on some of the questions discussed was confirmed. In this connection Petur Mladenov stressed that efforts to revive problems already regarded as settled by mutual consent and to raise nonexistent issues contradicting real interests and opportunities of developing good-neighborly relations and understanding in conditions of mutual respect for national interests, without interference in the domestic affairs of two sovereign states with equal rights.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the basic readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to intensify its relations with the Republic of Turkey, and on this basis, submitted specific proposals on to intensify such relations in a number of sectors of mutual interest. It was agreed to pursue the dialogue between the two countries.

FRG Foreign Minister

AU072210 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Today in Vienna Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov met Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG federal minister of foreign affairs.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on a wide range of topical international issues. Special attention was devoted to the results and lessons of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Petur Mladenov and Hans Dietrich Genscher expressed their hope that the all-European process will continue to develop and intensify, that it will contribute to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe.

The two ministers expressed their profound conviction that everything should be done in order to prevent the outbreak of a new war, whether nuclear or conventional, on European territory. They also discussed questions pertaining to bilateral relations. The meeting proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

Returns 8 November

AU081701 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from the Austrian capital. He had taken part in the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the CSCE member-states. At Sofia airport he was met by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by August Tarter, the Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR JAPAN 7, 8 NOVEMBER

Scientific-Technical Group

AU072222 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov departed on a working visit to Japan tonight. They will meet government and business circles in order to expand scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan. Masmai Tanida, Japan's ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those present to see off the delegation at Sofia airport.

Party Delegation

AU082101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has left for Tokyo at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.

ALEKSANDROV MEETS WITH GREEK CP DELEGATION

AU081916 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, headed by Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, paying a brief visit to this country.

Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov acquainted the guests with the tasks which the party is currently solving for achieving a qualitative growth in the economy and in other fields of social life.

STOYANOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

AU072303 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the BCP headed by Dimitur Stoyanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has arrived in Managua to attend the commemoration ceremonies on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder and first leader.

At Managua airport the delegation was welcomed by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [names indistinct].

Borge Receives Delegation

AU081828 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Solidarity With Nicaragua" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Managua, November 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Tomas Borge, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), received a delegation of the BCP, led by Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, paying a visit to Nicaragua on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN and of the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder Carlos Fonseca Amador.

Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov delivered a personal message from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, to Mr. Daniel Ortega, co-ordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Leadership of the FSLN, in which he extends his most cordial congratulations and good wishes to the National Leadership of the Front and to the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the anniversaries, stressing that the Bulgarian Communists and all working people of Bulgaria resolutely condemn the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and of its hirelings in Central America and their attempts to deflect the Nicaraguan people from the road of democracy and social progress chosen by them. The message also expresses the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the heroic Nicarguan people and with its vanguard -- the FSLN.

At the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, Mr. Tomas Borge expressed gratitude on behalf of the national leadership of the FSLN for the active support which the BCP and Bulgaria are rendering to the FSLN and to the Government of Nicaragua in the struggle in defence of the acquisitions of the Sandinista people's revolution, for peace and understanding in Central America and for the building of an independent and democratic Nicargua.

Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov and Mr. Tomas Borge also discussed some issues related to the further promotion of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

CEREMONIES MARK 69TH GOSR ANNIVERSARY

USSR Ambassador Speech

LD071300 Prague Television Service in Czech 1546 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Speech by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, at a rally in Prague to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live in Russian with simultaneous Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, esteemed comrades, dear friends: First of all, permit me to extend my cordial greetings to you, participants in today's festive rally dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], and to convey to you and through you to all people of fraternal Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the Soviet Communists and all Soviet people, warm greetings and cordial wishes of many successes in work, good health, and happiness. [applause]

Permit me to warmly thank Comrade Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, for his kind words addressed to the CPSU and the Soviet people, for how he highly appreciated our motherland's contribution in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Comrades, the farther the events of October 1917 fade into the distance the more profoundly we realize the greatness of the heroism of all those who with limitless bravery went into the attack against the old world. We see better and in a more 3-dimensional way the upsurge of the proletarian revolution and realize more strongly the titanic importance of the figure of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a thinker of genius, undaunted revolutionary, and founder of Bolshevism. From the height of the historical gains of socialism we feel the indestructible inner bonds between the October victory and the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress followed up on the Leninist traditions in the best possible way, thus demonstrating its loyalty to the ideas of Great October in all its results and resolutions.

The most important thing is that challenging revolutionary tasks and an innovative strategy for their practical implementation were formulated. No less important is the atmosphere of Bolshevik principle-mindedness and truth which prevailed at the congress and thanks to which the congress itself replied by its substance to the most burning social needs.

The Political Report, the new edition of the party Program, the main guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development, congress resolution, and other congress documents drew their vital force from the gigantic roots of October. They have become the source of the latest successes of the creative Marxist-Leninist thinking and great contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. October celebrations do not mean some kind of lip-service to the tradition and ritual; rather, for us, the Soviet Communists, this is a spiritual need to compare one's ideas and deeds with the legacy of Lenin and the legacy of October.

The Soviet Union is entering its 70th year equipped with a clear-cut and precise program which opens up new possibilities for the realization of the superior features of socialism, for a faster economic growth, as well as for a transition to an all-round intensification of production which forms the basis for a rapid growth of the Soviet people's material and spiritual living standards and for a more perfect resolution of social problems.

A strong and modern economy forms the basis of our plans and policy objectives. In the peaceful competition with capitalism we must and are dutybound to win in the economic sphere. There is no other alternative, because the fate of socialism and the future of mankind is at stake. The Soviet Communists are cognizant of the fact that the fulfillment of the tasks of the faster development is a complicated process, marked by the acute struggle between all that is new and progressive and all that is old and fosilized. This process is aimed at the profound rebuilding of people's psychology, mobilizing the spiritual potential of man, developing and perfecting the entire system of social relations. Undoubtedly its realization will require a collosal effort and a more perfect political and organizational work by the party. However, if we recall how the industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and the Leninist cultural revolution were carried out in an unprecedentedly short time in our country, how the economy destroyed by the war was restored, how virgin lands were cultivated, and the peaceful conquest of space was developed, then the tasks set out by the 27th CPSU Congress appear totally realistic despite their scale and complexity. It is quite apparent today that the dynamism of the development is manifesting itself in all spheres of our society.

The party succeeded in freshening the country's atmosphere. The result is that there is greater order, discipline is being strengthened, and demands are becoming greater. The awareness of citizens' responsibility also is growing. The Soviet people are celebrating the anniversary of October at a time of great patriotic fervor in conditions of an uncompromising battle against everything that is old, that has been superseded and prevents our progress forward. Postive changes in the realization of the strategy of speedier development are manifesting themselves continually clearer. The tasks are being fulfilled in the majority of indicators. The country's economy has attained a faster rate of development this year than was achieved in the past 9 years. All of this makes us certain that our lien is the correct one, and it also gives us new strength for the fcr its realization.

Comrades, Great October is the beginning of the irreversible process when capitalism was replaced by a new communist social economic formation. Its victory has become an inspirational example for the workers of the whole world. Its rich experience and clear ideals have become the source of the victory for social revolutions that deposed the power of exploiters in a number of countries in Europe, Asia, and then also in the Americas. The advantages of a new system in the socialist community are most markedly manifesting themselves today. The countries of this alliance, the members of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, are linked by joint basic interests and goals, the ties of wide multifaceted cooperation, a united foreign political strategy. We note with a feeling of great satisfaction that true fraternal fruitful ties link the Soviet Union and Socialist Czechoslovakia. They run through the whole of the history of the Soviet state like a red thread. Our people preserve in grateful memory the names of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks who stood armed among the ranks of the defenders of the gains of October and who with their own blood placed a seal on the battle alliance of the workers of both countries. We remember well the great deal of work accomplished by Czechoslovak Communists who spread the truth about the land of the soviets and revealed the lies and libel of the bourgeoisie against our homeland. The avante guarde of the Czechoslovak working class was strengthened in this difficult battle; the wide aktiv of participants of the movement for the development of economic and cultural relations with Soviet Russia was strengthened in it.

Multifaceted cooperation on all levels is being created and developed between our countries today, beginning with the highest party and state leadership and ending with work collectives. This cooperation multiplies our goals in the struggle to ensure that the tasks of the speedier development set out by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress are fulfilled, that economic independence of the capitalist market is ensured, and that there is further spiritual enrichment of our nations. The most important point of orientation in our cooperation today is the complex program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-states. This program directs us to strive for the highest goals measured by world criteria. It demands all-round perfecting of the whole mechanism of CEMA's activity. It is most important today to widely develop direct relations between scientific organizations, enterprises, and associations, to create joint forms and enterprises and to solve a number of legal and financial problems. This will require great effort. As in every new thing, it also is important here to rely on the creative energy of the masses, on the collective reason, and on comradely mutual assistance -- that is, on all that which makes the relations betwwen our countries so rich, relations which have truly become those between nations.

We are once again convinced of this during the traditional month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, which represents the extent and width of our relations. Allow me to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the many thousands of activists of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association which, under the CPCZ leadership, makes a considerable contribution to the development of spiritual contacts between our peoples.

Comrades, the historic tasks of building a new system must be fulfilled by socialist countries in a situation in which the threat of a thermonuclear war exists, when the most reactionary militarist forces are continually more openly attempting to reach military supremacy and to violate the created military strategic balance. The point of departure for our side is that in the nuclear century there is not and cannot be such a political goal which could be achieved by unleashing a nuclear conflict. Humanity's survival itself is in the balance. It is this which sets the party's strategic line worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress and which was then reflected in the extensive complex of proposals forwarded by the Soviet Union to completely liquidate nuclear weapons, to halt the arms race, and to secure an all-round system of international security. The new approaches, growing dynamism, and initiatives of Soviet foreign policy are meeting with great understanding and the enthusiastic support of the wide public of the world.

I once again would like to express sincere thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all the people of the CSSR for their active work and great contribution to the realization of the united foreign political strategy of the countries of the socialist community.

The events of recent days once again convincingly confirm that historic truth and all logic of social development are on our side.

Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik demonstrated to the whole world the Soviet Union's sincere faithfullness to the cause of peace and its readiness to reach the broadest-possible compromise. However, at the meeting itself and especially after it, the anti-humanistic interests of the U.S. military industrial complex were clearly exposed. They will not allow the U.S. Administration to make a sober assessment of the reality of today's world. What is more, as soon as any prospects appear for eliminating the nuclear threat, the U.S. militarist circles resort to the most desperate lies, slanders, and gross provocations to poison the atmosphere for dialogue.

We, however, will not be swayed from our policy aimed at preventing war, especially because this policy corresponds to the vital interests of all the peoples of this planet, and because the struggle for nuclear disarmament is reaching a qualitatively new level after the Reykjavik meeting. It is from these positions that we will continue to mount our offensive for a radical reduction and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Comrades, we are entering the 70th year since the GOSR full of energy, vitality, and creative plans. The great ideals of justice and freedom for which the best representatives of mankind fought will not pale on our banner. The Soviet people, rallied closely together around the CPSU, together with the working people of the fraternal socialist countries, are fimly resolved to act honorably according to the legacy of GOSR and to ensure a peaceful and happy future for all the people of our planet.

Dear comrades, please accept our sincere and cordial congratulations on our common red-letter day -- the 69th anniversary of GOSR -- and our wishes for your futher success in building an advanced socialist society by implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. [applause] Long live Great October, which showed the nations of the whole world the way to a bright future for mankind! [Applause]

Let the revolutionary militant bond between the CPSU and CPCZ, and the eternal and unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Czechoslovakia grow ever stronger and develop further! [Applause]

Kapek Speech Concludes Rally

LD071304 Prague Television Service in Czech 1602 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Concluding speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of Prague Communist Party Committee -- live]

[Text] Comrades, I thank Comrade Lomakin for his speech. I hope you will agree with me that before we conclude this rally, I declare on behalf of the Ppague City CPCZ Committee and the Central Bohemian Regional Party Committee, who have organized this rally, that we assure you, Comrade Husak, that we will do everything to surmount the obstacles to the implementation of the [conclusions of] 17th CPCZ Congress, that we will work to ensure that this year's tasks and of the whole Five-Year Period will be fulfilled. I hope you agree with me in conveying to Comrade Lomakin our warm greetings to the Soviet people, our assurance that we will remain faithful to the bequest of the October Revolution, and our wishes to the Soviet people, their Communist Party, and leadership headed by Comrade Gorbachev for every success in implementing the conclusions of the 27th party congress. [applause] Let us conclude this rally with the slogan: With the Soviet Union Forever! [applause]

USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS 8 NOV

LD081446 Prague CTK in English 1313 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 8 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, which attended here celebrations of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the opening of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, left Czechoslovakia today.

The delegation was led by Viktor Filonenko, deputy chairman of the central leadership of the society.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SWEDISH CP CHAIRMAN

LD092034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Rolf Hagel on his being reelected chairman of the Swedish Communist Workers Party. He praised the meritorious activity of Rolf Hagel, which he is performing as head of the party for the benefit of the Swedish working people in the interest of peace and socialism. Gustav Husak expressed the conviction in the telegram that friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Swedish Communist Workers Party will continue to develop and deepen on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

HUSAK GREETS ORTEGA, FSLN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD071912 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Prague Nov 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak has sent a message of greetings to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the FSLN leadership on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

It appreciated the results achieved by the Nicaraguan working people in building a new, just society and in defending the revolutionary achievement and sovereignty of the country against the aggressive policy of world imperialism.

It also expressed solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the people of Nicaragua, and the hope that Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations will further develop in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

CHNOUPEK MEETS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071336 Prague CTK in English 1233 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held talks here today with his Austrian colleague Peter Jankowitsch on bilateral relations, the follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories and several international issues.

Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the effort exerted by the Austrian Government in organizing the follow-up meeting in Vienna. He and Peter Jankowitsch agreed that prerequisites exist for the meeting to yield productive results.

Discussing in detail the present state of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria and possibilities of their promotion, the two foreign ministers agreed that they were being stabilized on an ever higher level and a contribution to this is the political dialogue of the two countries' officials and contacts between their population.

Meets Waldheim, Genscher

LD071027 Prague CTK in English 0030 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 6 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim.

The two representatives exchanged views concerning further development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, and stated that a political dialogue is developing. The good-neighbour relations have a positive impact on the situation in central Europe, they stated.

Minister Chnoupek stressed the importance of Soviet disarmament proposals, and appreciated Austria's part in the preparation of the follow-up-meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The two representatives voiced hope that the follow-up meeting will bring concrete results.

Minister Chnoupek met also his Yugoslav colleague Raif Dizdarevic to review the successfully developing relations between the two countries.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that through concerted efforts and with a realistic approach of all participants, the follow-up meeting could achieve significant progress in the process of strengthening European security and cooperation.

At a meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the two ministers spoke in favour of promoting Czechoslovak-West German relations.

They stated that possibilities exist for the Vienna follow-up meeting to bring concrete results that would have a favourable effect on the overall international situation.

CASTRO STOPS IN PRAGUE EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD091854 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 9 (CTK) -- Cuban Communist Party First Secretary, State Council Chairman and Premier Fidel Castro made a stop-over here today on his way to Moscow to attend a working meeting of leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries.

In the company of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other officials, Fidel Castro made a sightseeing trip through the city. Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin and Cuban Ambassador Mario Rodriguez Martinez were also present.

DROUGHT AFFECTING POWER STATIONS IN SLOVAKIA

LD100922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] This year's long-lasting drought without a substantial rainfall is having a negative influence on the generation of electricity by hydroelectric plants in East Slovakia. In these circumstances power plans for the generation of electricity are being fulfilled at less than 80 percent of their targets. Only substantial rainfall can help improve the situation. If it does not fall, the situation will be very complicated in the first quarter of next year.

HONECKER, LEADERS CELEBRATE GOSR ANNIVESARY

Attend Berlin Gala

LD070941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated in the GDR today with a gala event in Berlin, to which invitations were issued by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front.

The participants in the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic in Berlin warmly welcomed Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other party and state leaders. Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke.

Other GDR party and state leaders of the GDR responded to the invitation. The gala event was attended by the ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov; Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Army General Valeriy Belikov; Lieutenant General Nikolay Molseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR National People's Army, and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Dohlus Addresses Celebration

LD071012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 6 Nov 86

["From the Speech by Horst Dohlus at the gala event in Berlin" -- ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The October Revolution gave the peoples hope for a secure and peaceful future, for social and national liberation, Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said at the gala event to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Berlin today.

There is no acceptable alternative to the world of socialism. Socialism in practice has brought the final proof of the correctness of the scientific teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which have now become state reality on four continents, Dohlus said.

The fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR was a great revolutionary achievement and a matter close to the hearts of the people of the GDR. From this alliance the strength to master jointly the new, forward-pointing tasks will continue to emanate.

The 69th anniversary of the world's first socialist country impressively documents the fact that the Soviet Union and peace, socialism and peace belong indivisibly together. Over all these years the Soviet Union has proved itself to be a force for peace.

The Soviet power is fighting persistently for the sort of international relations which served the consolidation of peace and trust between the peoples and states. It consistently represents the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union was the first in history to submit to the peoples and governments a proposal for general and complete disarmament and to introduce the principle of equality and equal security into international relations, Horst Dohlus said.

The Soviet Government, in view of the fascist threat, developed the idea of collective security, of joint action of all states and governments against the fascist aggressors, and called upon all forces interested in peace to unite against the then chief enemy of the peoples irrespective of political and ideological differences.

The Soviet Union deserves the main credit for the fact that for 4 decades now a nuclear war has been prevented. No one should doubt the determination of the socialist fraternal countries to do everything possible for the protection of the work of socialist construction.

Today the central link in the chain for guaranteeing peace is the change to arms control and disarmament. The socialist countries have submitted numerous constructive proposals for this, which again show that peace is a characteric of socialism, Dohlus said.

The peace program adopted by the Warsaw Pact states at the Budapest meeting pointed the way to a world without war. The implementation of this program would make it possible to free mankind from all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century.

The bold proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik for disarmament on earth and preventing extension of the arms race to space, the realization of which would free mankind from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, have our full approval.

Like all realistically-thinking people we assess this meeting as an important political event which is of exceptional significance in the struggle against the arms race and for a ban on and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

It has made it apparent to the whole world that specific agreements on comprehensive reductions of nuclear weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union, are possible.

Unfortunately, these Soviet proposals did not meet with the necessary cooperation. An historic opportunity has remained untaken, because the U.S Administration refused to renounce its Star Wars program and to keep to and strengthen the ABM Treaty and thus to give up the striving for military superiority.

The SED and the people of the GDR are united in the view that a new stage has now begun in the fight to prevent a nuclear inferno, which demands more comprehensive efforts with the goal of lessening the nuclear confrontation and achieving normal interstate relations, Horst Dohlus said.

Now more than ever it is a matter of working with all forces of reason and realism for a fundamental solution of the problems of war and peace. The people do not need the absurd race for ever newer weapons systems, but rather effective measures for a halt to arming and for disarmament. Not SDI, but only effective disarmament can be the protection and shield of the lives of the peoples.

Now more than ever it is necessary to intensify the political dialogue, contacts and negotiations so that everything that emerged in Reykjavik can be achieved after all. The peoples demand that the United States at last adopt realistic positions and find its way to a manner of thinking that corresponds to the requirements of the nuclear age and respects the equal rights of all peoples.

Now more than ever we want to contribute with all our might to seeing that the will of the peoples and states is voiced even more energetically in order to smooth the path for reason.

Even though there are still many obstacles piled up on this path and there are grave unsolved problems, which fill the peoples with great concern, current international events show that agreements are possible if everyone approaches each other realistically and constructively.

The results of the Stockholm CDE conference are impressive proof of the possibility of the common struggle for a compromise acceptable to all those involved in the interests of peace, the speaker said. In this connection he also pointed to the Mexico declaration of the six-state initiative, the results of the non-aligned summit meeting in Harare and the appeal of the 11th World Trade Union Congress.

To work for the strengthening of peace, to conduct a businesslike political dialogue and to develop relations of peaceful coexistence with the states with a different social system was and will remain the endeavor of the GDR, Horst Dohlus said.

Erich Honecker's talks with leading representatives of Sweden, Belgium and Greece and with other international figures offered an opportunity to guide the international situation and for a return to detente submitted by the Warsaw Pact states.

Horst Dohlus said that we consider the "Principles for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Corridor in Central Europe" and the initiative for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free-zone to be a constructive step of great political significance for strengthening trust and reducing confrontation in the heart of Europe.

The European states especially bear a great responsibility for safeguarding peace. This continues to be the decisive concern also in relations between the GDR and the FRG. Reason and readiness for understanding should here, too, increasingly show themselves to be a solid basis for achieving equal relations, relations of peaceful coexistence.

Only this corresponds to the special responsibility for peace placed upon the two German states in accordance with the lessons of history. And here the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present frontiers is a basic condition for peace. Our ideal was and is a world without weapons and without war.

Erich Honecker's visit to the DPRK, the PRC and the MPR was an important contribution to the strengthening of the cause of peace and socialism on this continent. Its results serve the expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the socialist countries in the international arena.

The visit to the PRC set an important milestone in the history of cooperation between the two countries and opened up a fresh chapter in relations between the SED and the CPC, which is of great historical importance.

Life in the GDR is characterized by political stability and economic dynamism, a rising standard of living and social security for the people. The GDR is registering economic growth rates that are being achieved in only a few countries.

On the basis of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress, the USSR and the GDR are implementing a higher stage of cooperation. Of great importance for this was the meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow in early October. The politicians spoke in favor of improving the work of CEMA and discussed proposals for the further use of modern forms of cooperation.

The high degree of integration of the two national economies is illustrated by the trade agreement for the present 5-year plan plan period amounting to some 380 million marks. There is no long-term agreement in the world that comes anywhere near this enormous amount. With a share of 39 percent, the USSR is the GDR'S largest trading partner, just as the GDR, with 11 percent, is the USSR's largest foreign trade partner. This will continue to be the case in the coming years.

This progressive cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and the other states of the socialist community has also brought the peoples of these countries closer together.

USSR Embassy Reception

LD071930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- On the 69th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, on Friday evening in Berlin gave a gala reception. In the Unter den Linden premises of the Soviet Embassy, he greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR.

Together with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; other members of the party and state leadership; and personalities from public life in the GDR accepted the invitation. Taking part in the reception were Army Gen Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Lt Gen Nikolay Moyseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group; Col Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army of the GDR; other high-ranking officers of the Soviet Army; and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

In a toast, Ambassador Kochemasov paid tribute to the anniversary of the October Revolution, and stressed the strategic course of the CPSU, as affirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress, and the main goal of the Soviet Union -- the struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of peace in the world. For this, for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, Mikhail Gorbachev had put forward a concrete program, and it is necessary to make use of this historic opportunity. The GDR and its leadership are loyal comrades-in-arms in this struggle for peace and security.

HONECKER MEETS WITH SPD'S WEHNER 8 NOV

LD081911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- A meeting took place today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Herbert Wehner [SPD politician] at Hubertusstock [Honecker's hunting lodge]. The two politicians conducted an intensive exchange of views on international developments and current questions concerning peace, particularly concerning the European Continent. Herbert Wehner, whose wife Greta is accompanying him, is to visit Dresden and other cultural and historical cities of the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS SED GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA

LD081051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- The SED and the FLSN [Sandinista National Liberation Front] are united by consistent support for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in order to avert the threatening dangers to the existence of mankind and to peace. They are united by the striving for a world of social justice and social progress. This is noted by General Secretary Erich Honecker in a greetings address from the SED Central Committee to the coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

The message sent to mark the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN pays tribute to the firm, principled and constructive approach of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in the struggle for peace and detente in Central America. "Sustained by the heroism and countless sacrifices of the best sons and daughters of the people, the FSLN has opened up a new chapter in the social development in Nicaragua." The Nicaraguan people are defending with admirable self-sacrifice and consistency the achievements of its national and democratic revolution against the intervention of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The message goes on to say: "The broad international front of opponents to the dirty war against Nicaragua reflects the high regard which the new Nicaragua has won worldwide." The GDR will continue to exercise active solidarity.

BERLIN WALL PROTESTERS RELEASED, EXPELLED

LD071259 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA) -- The "wall runners" Mirko Brahms (21) and John Runnings (69), who were arrested in the GDR, were released by the East Berlin authorities today and expelled to the Federal Republic. This was confirmed by the Ministry for Inner-German Relations in Bonn. Prior to the release there were contacts between the Federal Government and the GDR.

Berlin social worker Brahms and U.S. citizen Runnings were arrested by GDR border troops during a "stroll" along the Berlin Wall on 4 October. The American was sent back to West Berlin after questioning, but returned to East Berlin via Checkpoint Charlie in solidarity with Brahms and was arrested. Both "wall runners" faced prison sentences of between 2 and 8 years for "illegal frontier crossing".

STOPH, SYRIAN MINISTER CONDEMN TERRORISM

LD071702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- In Berlin on Friday, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph expressed the GDR's solidarity with Syria's struggle against the imperialist policy of threats and hegemony. The GDR is concerned about the exacerbation of the situation in the Near East, Stoph said in a talk with Syrian Minister of Supply and Internal Trade Riyad al-Haj Khalil.

The attempts to isolate and to intimidate Syria are aimed against its anti-imperialist policy and its support for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East conflict. Willi Stoph spoke out against all forms of the threat or use of force in international relations. The GDR supports an effective fight against terrorism and international cooperation in this area.

The Syrian minister said that his country condemns terrorism in all its forms and will not be diverted from its policy by the anti-Syrian campaign.

Both sides agreed that there is currently nothing more important than to secure world peace in joint action involving all states. It is in the interest of both states to further expand their economic and scientific and technological cooperation.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD071635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Budimir Loncar, SFRY Deputy Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, paid tribute in Berlin on Friday to the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between their countries. The partners in the talk discussed the opportunities for their further expansion.

Dealing with international matters, there was agreement in describing the maintenance and consolidation of peace as the most pressing task of the present day. Following the Reykjavik meeting, it is important to make use of all the opportunities which were made visible there for the ending of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. This requires even closer collaboration by all peace-loving forces.

Budimir Loncar is currently in Berlin for consultations at the invitation of Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On the same day a protocol on mutual deliveries and services between the GDR and Yugoslavia in 1987 was signed. It bears the signatures of Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Dietrich Lemke and Metodi Smilenski. It is envisaged to maintain the high level of mutual deliveries of products in mechanical engineering and electrical engineering/electronics. Cooperation relationships in mechanical engineering, the textiles industry, metallurgy, chemical raw materials and products and in consumer goods will be continued.

BRIEFS

ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRC

Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR International Friendship League and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries will in the future develop more intensively and expand their friendly relations. With the signing of an agreement on cooperation in the period 1987-1988 in Berlin today, Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR International Friendship League, and Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, stressed the joint interest of their organization in making a noticeable contribution, through the promotion of friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the GDR and the PRC, to the struggle for world peace and the building of socialism in their countries. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 8 Nov 86 LD]

JANOS KADAR DEPARTS FOR USSR 9 NOVEMBER

LD091350 Budapest MTI in English 1316 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for the Soviet Union Sunday. He is meeting an invitation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee. Janos Kadar is accompanied by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

Janos Kadar was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. Also present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SZABO DELIVERS GOSR 'FESTIVE GREETING'

LD071033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 6 Nov 86

["Festive greeting" delivered by Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the National Council of Producers Cooperatives; on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed viewers and radio listeners, from the distance of two generations we look back on the event, every effect of which, can justly be described with a single adjective: historic. We are celebrating the 69th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. At the same time in the light of this festive occasion we are evaluating everyday problems: the tasks that we have to consider in the spirit of the timely message of October.

The victorious October Revolution is history itself. Seven November drew a sharp dividing line between the period which preceded it and the one which followed. Under the leadership of the Communists, the working class, allied with the poor peasantry, brought in the first victorious socialist revolution in history, laid down the foundations of the socialist Soviet state, launched the victorious march of Soviet power in Czarist Russia, and opened a new eopch in the world, the epoch of the move from capitalism to socialism.

The Russian revolution entered the stage of history with the demand to extend international solidarity, awakening the hope and the trust in the possibility of class liberation. The Hungarian working class was the first to testify to the international character of the Russian revolution when it created the Hungarian Republic of Councils. The boots of the Entente smashed into the ground the glorious Hungarian fulfillment of the revolutionary idea. However, they could not extinguish the desire for socialism in the soul of the people.

After the tragic turns and obstacles of history, the Hungarian destiny developed so that in 1944-45 the Soviet army, which had been shaped and strengthened by the fire of Great October, liberated our country and brought freedom to us. Thus, October is a doubly festive occasion for the Hungarian homeland and the Hungarian people.

It might appear that I make too much use of the word "historic." However, this is almost the twin concept of October, and it is also a lesson that points the direction to be followed. The creators of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism stressed on many occaions and with great emphasis in connection with socialism that between the victory and the fulfillment of the revolution there would be an entire historical epoch. Despite this, many people had illusions that this historical epoch would be much shorter than the period between 1917 and the present. We can say also in connection with our own socialist transformation these same things.

I think I am not mistaken in saying that the impatience caused by this sort of illusion can be detected in the social consciousness of the present time as well. I would not like to deny the existence of our economic and social problems, which are very burning, very real, and which require significant endeavors. All I would like to point out is that the only measure that can be used is a historical one, which takes the past, the present, and the future into consideration in a sober and objective manner. This historical outlook is the live and always topical message of October.

The problems and difficulties which inevitably or unnecessarily accompany our development can also only be approached in a rational way from this aspect. There would be little point in reiterating the facts could hardly be denied; the people and the leadership of the country are thoroughly familiar with them.

It is not because we are concerned that enumerating these would dull the light of this festive occasion. This is not so. I think that regarding our goals and tasks, what they are and what their content is -- that is, regarding the essence -- there is not appreciable difference between the leaders and the led. What concerns us is not so much the existing level but rather our relative shortfall from that which can realistically be attained. If there is a certain social tension, that is where its roots lie.

It is taking this as the point of departure that the everyday tasks can be formulated. Our decisions in this respect are manifesting themselves with increasing clarity; we continue to regard the tasks that were formulated at the 13th Party Congress as compulsory. We regard the goals outlined in the Seventh Five-Year plan as capable of fulfillment. On the basis of the facts we consider that we have got past the nadir.

In our public thinking the desire to make progress is stronger than the consideration of the temporary halt. This is our obligation also because of our responsibility for the people and the future of socialism.

We can say this in the knowledge that certain unfavorable tendencies which developed earlier are throwing an even sharper light on the weaknesses and shortcomings of our economic activities. Despite this, we believe that all the social conditions that are necessary to attain the justified level of economic growth are given.

It is the determined intention of the leadership that it will take a firm stand on behalf of all those requirements which point in the direction of demanding renewal and dynamic growth in every sphere of society and of the economy. The condition for our further progress is the better use of the existing resources, the increasing of the requirements, the urgent transformation of the structure of production, the acceleration of technological development, the perfecting of our system of economic management, giving primacy to profitable production, the courageous extension of the principle of rewarding performance, and ensuring that all these are done.

Our measures, which have short and long term effects, do not necessarily meet with the approval of everyone, of every enterprise and every citizen. We believe, however, that it is sufficient if those who do more than the average for the community, who work better, at a higher level than the average, approve our measures and wish them well. Incidentally, this is the real interest of the whole of society as well.

There is no other method; we can only make progress through hard work. This is indicated by historical experience, this is demanded by the present situation, and this is urged by the future.

It is true that ours is a small country. Nonetheless, with its own modest but still improveable performance its makes a contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community, to the realization of the united and coordinated policy carried out in the international arena. The message of October, in its original form and greatness, is topical in this sphere as well.

The first message of the GOSR was the expression of the desire for peace. Peace is still the main direction of the foreign policy of every progressive country. The international positions of socialism are stable and reliable. Our struggle waged for the preservation of peace is successful. We are no further from peace and no nearer to the threat of a nuclear war than we were yesterday. It was said that the 27th CPSU Congress that the conditions exist amidst which the rivalry between the capaitalism and socialism could be carried out only in the form of peaceful competition. Peaceful coexistence is the political direction to which the Soviet Union intends to keep itself. These ideas are followed in deeds as well, and we are in qualitively new stage of the creation of a safter world. This is the essence. It does not, however, reduce by one iota the need for increasing our coordinated foreign policy and diplomatic activities, for increasing our endeavors.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in line with its strength and possiblities, is particpating in the implementation of the tasks jointly determined within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Just as in the past, we shall continue to endeavor to make good use of the possibilities inherent in international cooperation and the division of labor.

Our policies and endeavors are guided by those shared ideals and principles of socialism which ripened and made victorious the GOSR, which in the decades since have turned socialism into a world system and led the world in its development to the point where not even a single fundamental problem of humanity can be solved against and without the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

We are firmly keeping ourselves to the spirit of October, which bears historical lessons, to the truth of October, and we are led by the lofty interests of the building of socialism and the defense of peace. We are still deriving strength and encouragement from the undeniably epoch-making achievements of the road that has been travelled and it is because of this that, now, on the eve of the anniversary of the revolution, we profess, as a faithful ally working with internationalist commitment for the welfare of the Hungarian people and nation, our adherence to the Soviet Union, the country which gave birth to October. Thank you for your attention.

KADAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES IN NBC INTERVIEW

LD071356 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, met John Cochran of the NBC news television company and gave an interview to him. Hereinafter runs the full text of the interview.

After Anarchy [subhead]

Question: Mr General Secretary, Hungary has come a long way since 1956. What do you think to be the most important achievements, I do not mean in the economy only, and the most important problems to be tackled?

Answer: The first achievement in my opinion is what has been a consequence of the current affairs of that time. I must say that anarchy ruled Hungary thirty years ago. Therefore we found that our first task was to re-instate legal order in the country. We had to do so to serve two ends i.e., so that those, who respect the laws of the Hungarian People's Republic should not be molested but protected by the authorities, and those, who violate the country's laws should be legally called to account. That was an important consideration at the start of our struggle.

The second important achievement is that we have gradually gained the support of the wide masses of the society by pursuing an open policy, supported by arguments and deeds to coordinate our efforts and preserve the fundamental characteristics of our power and our historic target, the socialist society.

The third point we find very significant is our achievements in economy. Among them I should refer to the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and to another fact of wider implications, that our industrial production is estimated to have increased threefold and agricultural production twofold since 1960. The workers' living standard has also improved accordingly. All that has brought us unbroken recognition and popular reputation both at home and internationally.

The fourth point that I should like to make is the difficulty in the very complex bilateral relations between Hungary and the United States of America at that time, which we have managed, as the result of reciprocal efforts, to settle and normalize. So at present, I must say, our relations are normal and both parties are officially making efforts to further develop relations. Here, I would like to add another important achievement, which I particularly appreciate, namely that, as the result of all that work and effort put in there, the Hungarian People's Republic has received her deserved place in the community of nations and her social system, alliance obligations and relations are internationally recognized.

Question: Sir, many think that Hungary's political and economic results over the past thirty years could set other Warsaw Treaty member states a pattern to follow. Do you think the Hungarian practice can be a model for the other socialist countries, including the Soviet Union?

Answer: I understand your question, but if you do not mind, I would like to complete my answer to your previous question as I did not cover one point. You asked me about our problems to be solved yet. In economy, we have very important and difficult targets to be met, which we have not been able to implement adequately so far. In our assessment the inefficiency of internal work is a primary reason for that. We have made some advance but that is still insufficient to meet the demands.

Another factor to be taken into consideration is -- because due to Hungary's potentials, almost half of the country's national income is covered by international trade -- that present international economic circumstances do not favour us.

Potentials and Traditions [subhead]

Answer (cont'd) I am telling you all this before I answer your second question, because this piece of reality comes into making an overall assessment of Hungary.

In Hungary, we, at least the leading bodies and personnel of the country, have always been making efforts to face the society's and country's state and the people's problems in their reality. That is, to look at reality as it is, without making it look nicer, and to look for new solutions to suit both a given situation and the requirements of an era. The Hungarian agricultural policy, economic management system and other initiatives have created international interest, including that of the socialist countries.

From the very beginning we have always assumed that it is of particular importance for us to start from the country's potentials and traditions and to find the relevant solutions, when we make important decisions, work out programs or even choose to adopt a working method.

So, coming back to your question whether the Hungarian practice can serve as a model for other socialist countries, I have to repeat our opinion that we do not consider the Hungarian solution as a model, since every country has to implement its general social targets and solve the issues rising from following that course, by appreciating the given country's potentials and traditions.

There are many socialist countries in the world and our stand is that every country should watch the other's experiences and make use of whatever it finds reasonable to adopt in its circumstances.

So this is our opinion about the Hungarian experiences and, according to the best of our knowledge, the leaders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries share the same opinion. It is obvious that they cannot approve all of our solutions as they derive from our situation. But I know, because I am told so on appropriate occasions: Our efforts in search of new methods in socialism to suit a new age and situation are appreciated. Surely, some of the Hungarian experiences can be utilized by in one or another country, but we are not offering them as a model or a set example.

Flashback [subhead]

Question: Sir, you joined the Communist Party when you were 19. What were you and the situation in the country like at that time?

Answer: Only very old people can remember those times in Hungary or abroad, or those who research that historical period. After finishing my apprentice training for three years I passed the journeyman exam as a mechanic in 1929. That was a bad year for mankind, because the world economic crisis, which lasted for years, started just then. I was living here (in Budapest) as an iron worker and at that time forty percent of the iron workers were unemployed. And you had to stay alive. I was a child of a poor family, we had no property and we had to get on somehow. Contemporary Hungary was ruled by a counter-revolutionary regime, marked by the name of Milos Horthy, and the society retained such feudal features that are unthinkable today. In the country, old people were to kiss the hand of landlords and even the hand of their children, and similar traditions prevailed in the cities too. My idea of human life, that of a young man's, was to make an honest living by working, but without being humiliated. I was interested in various ideas and became a follower of society, communist ideas.

Question: Certain anxiety is felt in Hungary and abroad, too, that your retirement from political activity may somehow affect the stability of Hungary. What guarantees do you see for a continuity to stay after you have retired?

Answer: This is not the first time that I come across this question. I am convinced that a definite course and development will be continued even if I am not active in my present post. The main guarantee of this lies, in my opinion, in what I have already told you answering your first question, namely in the fact, that we are pursuing an open policy. We are outspoken about our problems, face them and get the public involved to solve them. In the past decades a political line has developed here and it seems stable, and I dare say that the masses have been involved in the formation of this policy to a certain extent. That is why I said in an answer to a similar question some time ago that this policy was neither a policy of one man nor that of ten, but it had become the stand of the masss. This is where I can see one of the guarantees. No one can make a fundamental change or a turn here. The other issue, which is equally important, is what I have already said, that we have been forming our policy conforming to the reality, i.e. the political, economic, cultural potentials and traditions of the country, and these potentials and traditions are not likely to change, therefore I think the mainstream of our policy will remain unchanged.

Supplementary Questions [subhead]

Question: Would you like to answer some add-on questions?

Answer: Yes, please.

Question: This question might surprise you, but you must be aware that the 30th anniversary of the 1956 events is coming. On this occasion speeches will be delivered, in Hungary as well, and for example, the Hungarian television too will broadcast programmes. What are your personal feelings, what is your personal judgement of the events in October-November 1956? Do you consider them a national tragedy, or a period when the CIA, the United States and the West in general, attempted to undermine the Hungarian system, or perhaps a mutiny of Hungarians caused by just grievances?

In Hard Struggles [subhead]

Answer: I have started my answers by saying that anarchy ruled Hungary at that time. So it is part of the story that the events that took place in the social life had several components to it. The elements as well, which you had in your question. In my opinion it was also an armed counter-revolutionary uprising, because in planned and speedy attacks arsenals were robbed and armed groups, hostile to the society, started to ravage in the country. Besides, a great number of people were roused to action, who firmly opposed abuses of (power) in the previous years. And quite a wide mass was roused to action who really could not make head or tail of the developments but were led by real grievances. All that was mixing. [passage indistinct]

A Realistic Picture [subhead]

Question: I am glad that you let me have your time for this conversation. I think you have lived through a very interesting phase of history.

Answer: At the time those events were making news in the whole world. You as a journalist might not understand this, but to get Hungary removed from the front page of newspapers was one of my ambitions.

Question: And you did manage to.

Answer: Yes, this is important. We want to live and work. Now allow me to say a few words of your work. You (journalists) do your job, and I do mine, but we have one thing in common. If humankind wants to see a peaceful development, then we had better facilitate learning about one another. Different peoples live on the very same globe, in one or another social system, and they have to live together and have to know each other. I would never ask anybody to paint a rosier picture of Hungary than it actually has got, but the picture should not be darker either. A realistic picture can help understanding. What we have been discussing has already gone down to history, but if all that can be of help in your work, to understand (our people) better and to make a realistic judgement, then I wish you good health and success.

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU070841 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 86 p 7

["Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic up to the Year 2000"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, signed the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in Budapest on 30 October 1986.

The program is linked to the positive experience and results of the development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, concluded in 1947 and extended in 1968. The program determines the fundamental objective and the main directions of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, with the view to the cooperation effectively contributing to an intensive development of the economies of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, to the modernization of their production potentials, to speeding up the introduction of scientific-technical progress into social practice, and to raising the people's standard of living.

In scientific-technical development -- in accordance with the main objectives of the two states' economic and social development, and linked with the main directions of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States up to the Year 2000 -- organizations and enterprises of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will cooperate in the sphere of research, development, and a broad utilization of microelectronics and computer technology, as well as in the introduction of comprehensive numerically controlled automated systems, flexible production systems, industrial robots, and handling devices, in order to markedly raise labor productivity, technical standards, the quality of production, and the economic effectiveness of production. Further, the joint research and development activity will be oriented toward the introduction of the production of new materials, modern production systems in industry, construction, agriculture, and the rest of the national economy's sectors, toward an accelerated development of nuclear power engineering, toward the development of biotechnologies and their application in agricultural production and in the food and chemical industries, toward a rational utilization of waste and secondary raw materials to protect and create a healthy environment.

In the individual sectors of the national economy, cooperation will be oriented toward the application of the results of scientific-technical development, and toward an efficient use of the existing and new production capacities, through -- among other things -- meaningful specialization and cooperation of production and through tapping further unused resources in the international socialist labor division.

In the interest of reliably satisfying the two economies' needs for fuels and energy, issues such as opening up mines, mechanizing and automating coal extraction, safety in mines, modernizing strip mining technologies, streamlining the renovation and maintenance of giant machinery, and technical and technological problems connected with exploratory drilling to discover petroleum and natural gas deposits, will be the subject of cooperation. Cooperation will deepen in the planning and construction of nuclear power plants and in the streamlining, operation, and maintenance of power engineering equipment and relay networks.

In engineering, cooperation in the development and production of new machinery and equipment will be expanded and developed, as will the application of industrial robots and handling devices. On the basis of specialization and cooperation, there will be development in production of hydraulic structural components [prvky a uzly], transportation, machinery for agriculture and the food industry, metallurgy, the construction sector, the chemical industry, the textile and garment industries, and other branches of the national economy.

In electrical engineering, the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will by joint effort accelerate the modernization of the production of revolving electric machinery [rotracni elektricke stroje], of low- and high-voltage equipment, of equipment for communications and information services, of computer technology, of measuring and regulation technology, and of automated control systems. They will develop the production of economical electric household appliances and expand their mutual exchange, and they will expand the range and exchange of radio and television sets.

To improve the valorization of raw materials and the effective use of production facilities in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in both states, mutual cooperation and deepening specialization in production will serve to far more fully ensure the needs of the two states in herbicides and in other chemical and biochemical products used in agriculture; in plastics, rubber products, and chemical fibres; in medical drugs for humane and veterinary purposes; and in other special chemical products, such as chemicals for microelectronics, cosmetics and household chemicals.

In the consumer industry the joint effort will be aimed at modernizing and automating production processes, at achieving high technical and utility standards of products, and at ensuring a broad exchange of consumer goods such as furniture, footwear, leather products, textiles, clothing, sports goods, glassware and ceramics, toys, school supplies, and paper products.

In construction mutual cooperation will be oriented toward raising the mechanization standards, toward developing technologies with a smaller energy and material consumption, and toward rationalizing the renovation and reconstruction of obsolete city building stock. In transportation, the two countries will be establishing favorable conditions for a better use of transport facilities in both states; they will coordinate their plans for developing railroad and highway border crossings and expand cooperation in the development of communications technology.

In agriculture and the food industry cooperation will be deepened and oriented toward raising the yields of agricultural crops, toward fodder formulas in animal production, and toward cultivating new brands and hybrids of crops and cattle resistant to diseases and vermin. New good technologies will be developed and put into practice, so as to enrich the range of food products with more nutritional value. Cooperation in the protection of forests and waters will be deepened, as will cooperation in the cultivation of timber species and in the modernization of sewage disposal plants.

On the basis of mutual interests, tourism will be developed between the two states, and also efforts to expand the tourist territories and to improve the services connected with tourism. Both sides will establish favorable conditions for an exchange of consumer goods in border cooperation and through the establishment of direct contacts between production and consumer cooperatives and department stores.

A detailed plan of measures is being prepared for the elaboration and realization of the programmed intentions. The plan will contain appropriate branch accords on labor division, production specialization, cooperation in research, development, and production, and on other collaboration. The plan of measures will be complemented, and made more specific, on the basis of an agreement between the chairmen of both parts of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The realization of tasks contained in the program will be the object of coordination of national economy plans and of plans for scientific-technical cooperation. The mutual deliveries will be reflected in along-term trade agreements and in annual protocols on the exchange of goods.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC 7 NOV

LD071330 Warsaw PAP in English 1216 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 7 -- At the 19th session of the Polish-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, both countries signed a protocol on cooperation in science and technology between 1986-90, and a plan of direct cooperation between the Polish Office for the Promotion of Technical Progress in Science and Technology and the China Council for Science and Technology for the period 1986-88.

The signed documents emphasize tasks pertinent to economic practice.

Chairman of the China Council for Science and Technology, Song Jian, said that his country regards Poland as its attractive partner in scientific and technological cooperation.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PORONIN

LD092021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the Central Board of the Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship with Igor Klochkov, deputy chairman of this committee and secretary of the Moscow Obkom, who is visiting our country in connection with celebrations of the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution, has arrived in Poronin. The guests visited the Vladimir Lenin Museum and laid flowers at the monument to the leader of the revolution.

JARUZELSKI MEETS VISITING INDIAN PRESIDENT

LD081406 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Indian President's Second Day in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7 -- On the second day of his official visit here today, Indian President Giani Zail Singh continued political talks with President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At midday, Singh arrived in the Polish parliament, to a warm welcome by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

In a friendly conversation, Malinowski pointed out the importance attached by the Polish parliament to interparliamentary contacts and briefed the president on the Sejm's present relations with top representative bodies in other countries, especially the Indian Parliament.

At a meeting which followed, members of the Polish-Indian parliamentary group in the Sejm were introduced to Present Zail Singh.

Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met with a group of press, radio and TV journalists accompanying the Indian president on his official visit her to brief them on Poland's major social, political and economic issues and answer questions.

Earlier in the day, Zail Singh laid a wreath, ribboned in national colours, at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw. Warsaw's Mayor Jerzy Boleslawski attended the ceremony.

The Indian president also made a sightseeing tour of the historical old town district and the royal castle, and saw an exhibition of "Indian seen by Polish children" at the Polish-Indian Friendship Society here, where he delivered a short statement saying the society's work reflected traditional cooperation and mutual interest in both countries' respective histories and cultures. [passage indistinct]

The two sides emphasized the significance of mutually advantageous trade exchange and economic cooperation for the whole of bilateral relations and underscored the mutual will and existing possibilities to further expand it.

They expressed a need to broaden contacts, exchange and cooperation and seek their new forms.

Poland's president of the Council of State and the Indian president exchanged views on international topics. They agreed that the most signficant and most urgent task today is to unite efforts of all states and nations to preserve peace and protect mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The two sides held highly Mikhail Gorbachev's peaceful proposals and the Soviet activity aimed to arrest the arms race. They stressed that the Reykjavik meeting should not close the dialogue on the most significant issues for mankind. They found it to be the imperative of the present moment to arrest the arms race, especially the nuclear one -- both on the earth an in outer space. They extended support to the initiatives of the six states from four continents from New Delhi and Ixtapa.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the concordance of Poland's and India's stands on key problems of the modern world and the will of further cooperation of both states in favour of detente, development of broad international cooperation, and elimination of remnants of colonialism and apartheid. They came out in favour of the need to support the struggle and efforts by African Frontline States.

Both sides emphasized the role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in the consolidation of peace and security of nations.

During the talk they referred to the activity of Poland and India on the international arena -- both on the bilateral and multilaterial plane.

The Indian side expressed recognition and support for efforts taken by Poland's authorities led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and aimed at socio-political stability and economic development, which carries both internal and international significance. The Indian president conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski an invitation to pay a visit to India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

In the afternoon, Giani Zail Singh met with representatives of the Indian community and employees of the Indian Embassy here.

Tonight, the Indian president was hosted by the state folk song and dance ensemble "Mazowsze". In the ensemble's seat in Karolin near Warsaw, the president was welcomed by Vice Minister of Culture and the Arts Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk and head of the ensemble Mira Ziminiska-Sygietynska. The distinguished guest and officials accompanying him listened to a short concert of folk dances and songs from then Polish regions.

PRIME MINISTER MESSNER RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY

LD071926 Warsaw PAP in English 1741 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Poland Hikmet A. Sattar Husayn.

RADIO FREE EUROPE CRITICIZED FOR 'LIES'

LD092208 Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 9 Nov 86

["Jan Rem About Free Europe's Lies" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9 -- Journalist Stefan Bratkowski says he is now an editor of his own privately recorded notebook. It so happens that each of his strictly private recordings is next broadcast by Radio Free Europe. On October 26, Free Europe broadcast Bratkowski's 13th lecture entitled "Apocalypse in Instalments" on pollution of Poland's environment. It is in fact excessively polluted, particularly in some regions and Polish officials speak about it openly while Polish press writes about it more often than not.

However, Bratkowski differs in three aspects from these Polish journalists who, writing about the environment, even make the truth more gloomy than it is.

First, they publish their articles in Polish rather than anti-Polish mass media. Second, they worry about the size of pollution, while in RFE Bratkowski does not conceal a sort of satisfaction that water, air and plants are so polluted in this Communist ruled Poland. Third, Polish mass media newsmen want to mobilize their fellow-countrymen to protect environment, while Bratkowski tries to terrify and spread panic among them.

Poland places 9th in Europe as regards the annual emission of sulfur dioxide per one square kilometre (it is outdistanced by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the FRG, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Britain) and it is 6th in this respect per one resident. Sulfur dioxide is considered the most important factor polluting atmosphere. In Poland, the emission of nitric oxides is similar to that in France and Britain.

Therefore, there are no reasons either for self-appeasement or for hysteria. Bratkowski and the remaining Free Europe staffers tell lies, lies and only lies in this respect.

A draft plan for 1986-1990 envisages that the growth rate of outlays on the environment protection is to be 3.5 times greater than the growth rate of expenditures on the entire national economy.

Meanwhile, through Bratkowski, Free Europe says that we are left to die now and that nothing is being done and it encourages people to gather in churches so that everybody could learn home made methods of measuring pollution there, design measurement equipment and start cleaning up environment under a parish priest.

Former expert in Poland's economy Bratkowski also perfectly well realizes that it is not any large-scale amateurish measurements of pollution to solve the problem. The alleged remedial measures aired by the RFE commentator are the same rubbish as his diagnoses, while the entire hysterical argument designed to scare people uses environmental protection actually as a pretext alone to express a political view that under the existing rule in Poland our people will die with no one to come to the rescue because these stupid and inefficient authorities deliberately aim at society's destruction.

Free Europe proclaims apocalypse hoping for collective unrest if it manages to succeed in giving Poles a good scare and arousing each listener's anxiety. Former economy rationalizer Bratkowski perished for this kind of service, getting poisoned with political venoms of his milieu, while there was born a hysterical demagogue seeking idiots among listeners.

COMMUNIQUE ON POLITBURO SESSION 28 OCT

AU100803 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 86 pp 1-2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session" on 28 October in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] PAP -- On 28 October the PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the wintertime operation of the energy, communal, and housing economies. Information provided by the government, voivodship committee first secretaries, and the governors and majors of the cities of Gdansk, Katowice, Lodz, and Warsaw served as the basis for discussion. The politburo assessed in the way in which experience gained over the last 2 years and suggestions made during the period had been utilized.

It emerged from the information provided that the repair campaign in the energy and heating sectors is proceeding in line with plan provisions. Coal stocks are higher than last year. However, this does not free any consumer, especially in industry, from the respoonsibility of employing energy in as economic and efficient a manner as possible. This must be a rigorously observed norm in the everyday conduct of managements, technical and supervisory staffs, and all employees. Party echelons and organizations should be conscious of this area of activity and responsiblity.

The rapid rate at which the population is growing means that energy and heating use in the entire communal sphere, which includes the home, is increasing. This calls for costly and long-term investment. It has become particularly imperative to utilize economically what we have. This is the only way to avoid shortages. Very great reserves still exist. In any homes elementary fuel and energy conservation measures fail to be observed and there are great heat losses as a result.

It was noted that scientific research centers provide industry and the communal economy with too few new solutions that would enable energy to be used more economically. The research conducted at these centers often fails to meet the expectations of workplaces. Essential tests take too long and the application of new solutions proceeds too slowly. Rationalization schemes and projects involving new inventions frequently encounter bureaucratic resistance. Energetic, technical steps should be taken to increase briquetting of coal and the use of fuel wood and brown coal, especially in the regions in which these fuels are obtained.

The Politburo expressed the opinion that the state and trade administrations should urgently improve supplies of fuels and rigorously adhere to distribution principles and discipline. Supplies of coal and coke to individual consumers need to be urgently examined and increased to the maximum extent possible.

Despite a certain improvement, communal services continue to receive inadequate supplies of equipment and materials. Efficient management, good work organization and discipline, and the considered use of available resources will determine whether duties are discharged correctly. These requirements must also be met by public transport and road services, which should -- as should all other enterprises -- maintain high standards of operation and deal with disruptions quickly and effectively. It is essential that these services be guaranteed the opportunity to request technical assistance from other workplaces when weather conditions are particularly severe. This system must be checked and maintained in a state of readiness.

The Politburo judged preparations for the use of building during the winter only partially satisfactory. Repairs in certain towns are behind schedule, and there are many houses which have technological defects, buildings which water can enter and in which freezing can occur. This applies in particular to buildings that were made available for use 5 or more years ago. Occupants should know why apartments and entire housing estates suffering from defects were made available for use and who was respoonsible for this situation. Housing administrations, janitors, and tenants should devote more attention to protecting their housing blocks and apartments from low temperatures.

Having conducted its asessment, the Politburo drew the attention of the appropriate state and economic administrative cells to the duty of urgently eliminating the defects that had been established in housing and communal economy enterprises and to increase supplies of the building materials and installation equipment needed to conduct the most urgent repairs, especially in regions which suffered during the most recent gale. An appropriate initiative in this area is the organization of terms of housing development tenants that would quickly eliminate difficulties by means of additional work that is not taxed.

The Politburo drew attention to the responsibility borne by central administrative organs, regional authorities, and specialized enterprises for ensuring that that the economy functions properly during the winter and that the population receives appropriate supplies.

Party echelons, the workers-peasant inspectorate, and control organs should enforce the efficient and effective operation of institutions and services whose duty it is to ensure that the economy and living conditions are not adversely affected during the winter. Particular concern should be displayed for the needs of elderly poeople, invalids, and the sick. Concern for these groups is not only the responsibility of specialized organizations but should also manifest itself in the work of party organizations, trade unions, self-government bodies, and in the conduct of all citizens. [passage omitted]

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU072046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 7/11/1986 -- On the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], a festive meeting was held in Bucharest on Friday, November 7.

Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, vice-president of the State Council; Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian deputy premier; executives of ministries, mass and public organizations, of party and state bodies, representatives of the working people took seats in the meeting's presidium.

E.M. Tyazhelnikkv, Soviet Union ambassador in Bucharest, V.P. Usachev, deputy minister of higher and vocational education of the Russian SFSR, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association [SRFA] central leadership, head of a SRFA delegation visiting Romania, were also seated in the presidium.

Maring Stefanache, first deputy minister of mines, oil and geology, and the Soviet ambassador, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, spoke about the significance of the event.

The victorious Great October Socialist Revolution, prepared and carried out under the leadership of the communist party set up by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, Marin Stefanache pointed out in his address, radically changed the course of history of the peoples of Russia, it paved the way for the building of the socialist and communist system, stimulated the fight of the working masses everywhere against exploitation, for social and national liberation. The working class, the other progressive and democratic forces in Romania and other countries of the world enthusiastically hailed the Great October Socialist Revolution, and expressed their active solidarity with the Russian proletariat. Many Romanians fought, arms in hands, to defend the revolutionary gains, and the young Soviet power.

Next, the speaker outlined the progress made by the Soviet Union in the nearly seven decades since the October Revolution, highlighting the big successes scored in socialist construction.

Today's anniversary, he further said, is a great opportunity to show satisfaction at the close friendship, of old and long-standing tradition, established and growing between the CPSU and the RCP, between Socialist Romania and the Soviet Union, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples.

A decisive factor in the development of the Romanian-Soviet ties as a whole is made up by friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU. The meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, the understandings reached on the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples play a paramount role in this respect.

The fertile relations between the two countries are rounded off by their productive cooperation in the international arena.

The speaker further pointed to the accomplishments of the Romanian people in the years following the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 24, 1944, with emphasis on the period after the Ninth RCP Congress, when Nicolae Ceausescu had been elected head of the Romanian party and state.

Under the current circumstances, when a world war could inevitably turn into a nuclear war, the speaker further said, Romania believes that everything possible should be done for the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, in defence of the supreme right to life, free and dignified existence, to peace.

Public opinion in Romania, he said, was highly interested in the Iceland meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and he reacalled that through the voice of its leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania was highly appreciative of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union.

The speaker underscored that President Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative on a Romanian five-percent cut of arms, troops and military spending until the end of this year met with the unanimous adhesion of the Romanian people, who -- he pointed out -- fully agreed to the recently endorsed law in the Grand National Assembly, determined to answer in the positive the November 23 referendum.

Romania -- the speaker showed next -- places in the centre of its international activity the development of relations of friendship and close manysided collaboration with all the socialist countries. Romania also strengthens the collaboration with the developing states, with the developed capitalist states, with all the states of the world, whatever their social system.

E.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, spoke next.

The speaker evinced the utmost significance of the Great October Revolution and the successes scored by the Soviet people on the road to economic, social, scientific and cultural progress, with emphasis on the importance of the April plenary meeting and of the 27th CPSU Congress which had worked out the strategic line for faster socioeconomic development, for reorganization and deep-going qualitative changes in the life of the Soviet society.

Referring to the USSR foreign policy, the speaker showed that the core of this activity was the struggle against nuclear war, the arms race, for the maintenance and consolidation of general peace, as the USSR proposals advanced by M.S. Gorbachev at his meeting with Ronald Reagan were based on the program of scrapping nuclear arms until 2000.

The CPSU and the Soviet people -- the speaker went on -- are grateful to the Romanian leadership, to President Nicolae Ceausescu for supporting the package of Soviet initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Reykjavik.

The speaker referred to the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, stressing that the victory over fascism opened a new glorious page in the relations between the two parties, peoples and states.

The close Soviet-Romanian collaboration -- he said -- is based on the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP, the meetings between our leaders.

A photodocumentary show opened on the occasion.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU091432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1304 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 09/11/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Moscow, on Sunday afternoon, to attend the meeting of leaders of communist and worker parties of socialist countries in the membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Romanian party and state leader was seen off by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Party's Central Committee, by members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, by representatives of central institutions, of mass an public organizations.

At 1410 hours, the presidental aircraft took off from Otopeni Airport, heading for Moscow.

NICU CEAUSESCU VISITS JORDON, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU061936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Amman AGERPRES 6/11/1986 -- Visiting Jordan upon the invitation of that country's youth ministry, a delegation led by Nicu Ceausescu, CC of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY) first secretary, youth affairs minister, met with Hassan ibn Talal, crown prince of Jordan, and 'Id Dahiyyat, Jordanian youth minister.

During the interviews information was exchanged on current youth concerns in the two countries, and the mutual wish was underscored to work for the expansion of contracts and cooperative ties between the Romanian and Jordanian youth, in the spirit of the understandings convenated between Romania's President Nacolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The necessity was brought to the fore to enhance the contribution of the world's young generation to the fight for peace, independence and freedom, prosperity and progress, for a better and more just world.

Visits Iraq

AU081832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES 08/11/1986 -- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], headed by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, who are visiting Iraq, as guests of the National Union of Students and Youth and of the minister of youth of that country, met with Sadi Mahdi Salih, member of the National Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between the two parties, countries and peoples, decisively stimulated by the meeting and understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

Emphasis was placed on the specific contribution of the collaboration between the Romanian and Iraqi youth to the continual evolution of these relations, in the interests of the general cause of international peace, progress, understanding and cooperation.

MONGOLIA'S SODNOM COMPLETES WORKING VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU062010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1986 -- On Thursday, November 6, RCP general secretary and Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who paid a working visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian prime minister. Ludovic Fazekas, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, and Choynoryn Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Intergovernmental Commission chairman for his country, were also present.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, stress was laid on the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties, countries and peoples, whih take a steadily upward course on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane and in other fields of activity, in keeping with the understandings made at top level. The joint wish was expressed to further work for the stepping up of mutually profitable economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and Mongolia, for the diversification of commercial exchanges by most efficiently turning to account the possibilities and resources of the two countries' economies.

Opinions were also exchanged on current problems of the world political life. In context, the need was underscored to do everything to put an end to the arms race, and make a passage to concrete, real disarmament measures, for nuclear disarmament more particularly, to safeguard the peoples' right to a free and dignified life, to peace.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of strengthening collaboration between the communist and worker parties, between all the progressive forces everywhere, and mobilizing world public opinion to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, and built a climate of detente, confidence, understanding and broad collaboration among all world nations.

Signs Agreement

AU062012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1986 -- Thursday, November 6, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu had talks with Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who paid a working visit to Romania.

During the working dialogue, the two heads of government analysed the way in which the understandings and decisions covenanted during summit meetings for the development of Romanian-Mongolian economic cooperation are implemented.

The belief was expressed that the achievements and the experience of bilateral cooperation, the possiblities afforded by the two countries' economic and social development provided favourable premises for the further expansion of economic collaboration and cooperation, for the growth and diversification of trade. The two premiers examined new ways to boost Romanian-Mongolian ties, more particularly, through Romania's participation, on mutually profitable bases, in building new industrial units in the Mongolian People's Republic.

In context, concrete ways and means were set conducive to the further development of bilateral collaboration on stable foundations, to a more marked growth of goods exchanges and cooperation in mining, wood-working, power engineering, machine building, and the light and food industry, in science and technology, as well as in other areas of activity of joint interest. The two governments' determination was underscored to work more resolutely in future for the expansion and deepening of Romanian-Mongolian economic collaboration and cooperation, in the interest and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples. During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, the two premiers interchanged opinions on problems of the present-day international life.

Constantin Dascalescu and Dumaagiyn Sodnom signed a long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and Mongolia until the year 2000.

Attends Dinner, Departs

AU062014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/11/1986 -- Thursday, November 6, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu gave an official luncheon in honour of Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. First deputy prime ministers, deputy premiers, ministers and other Romanian officials attended. The officials who accompanied the Mongolian premier on his visit to Romania were present.

During the luncheon, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Constantin Dascalescu and Dumaagiyn Sodnom proposed toasts. The chairman of Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, who paid a working visit to Romania upon the invitation of Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu, left Bucharest on Thursday, November 6.

Upon departure at Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the two countries' national flags, Dumaagiyn Sodnom and the other Mongolian guests were cordially saluted by Constantin Dascalescu. Ludovic Fazekas and Dimitrie Ancuta, Romanian deputy premiers, ministers and other officials were present. The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic were played.

Communique Issued

AU072249 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Press Communique on the Working Visit the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic Paid to Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1986 -- The document shows that during the working visit Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, paid to Romania over November 5-6 1986, upon Premier Constantin Dascalescu's invitation, he was received by the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian prime minister and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic conducted talks, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, of friendship and mutual understanding, shows [as received] the communique. The two premiers exchanged information on the way in which the Thirteenth RCP congress and the Nineteenth MPRP Congress resolutions are implemented, they examined the stage of bilateral ties and interchanged opinions on current international issues.

Both sides showed satisfaction at the growth and intensification in all areas of the ties of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two countries, based on the principles enshrined in the 1983 friendship and collaboration treaty between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The belief was expressed that the two countries' economic and social development provided favourable conditions for the further expansion of Romanian-Mongolian ties, for a significant growth of commercial exchanges and the broadening of economic cooperation between Romania and Mongolia. It was agreed that the two countries' relevant bodies should identify new ways to increase the volume of mutual goods deliveries, topping the provisions of the long-term commercial agreement over 1986-1990 and take concrete steps for the development of economic cooperation in areas of joint interest.

During the visit, a long-term programme was signed for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic until the year 2000.

The two prime ministers underscored the necessity of making consistent efforts for the implementation of the resolutions of the CMEA countries' 1984 summit economic meeting, and of the Complex Programme for their Technical and Scientific Progress until the year 2000. They also highly assessed the resolutions of the 42nd CMEA session in Bucharest.

In connection with international developments, the document points out, the world situation calls for the firm action of all countries and people to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation, put an end to the arms race and make a passage to disarmament, cut military spending, ensure peace, detente and security.

The necessity was outlined of further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, of all the progressive, peace-loving forces, against the imperialism policy of the use and threat of force, of interference in other states' domestic affairs.

The two sides expressed their firm support to any measure seeking to reach real, concrete agreements, for an end to the nuclear and conventional arms race and an effective passage to disarmament. They highlighted the need to do everything for the finalization of the understandings reached during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Iceland.

The two prime ministers stated for a negotiated resolution of inter-state litigious issues.

Both sides expressed satisfaction for the results of their talks. They considered that the visit to Romania of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and the long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration until the year 2000, signed on the occasion, are highly significant for the further growth and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic invited Premier Constantin Dascalescu to pay an official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. The invitation was gladly accepted and the date will be set subsequently, through diplomatic channels.

RCP'S BANC ADDRESSES ARGENTINE CP CONGRESS

AU071224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1023 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/11/1986 -- Addressing the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed a warm comradely salute to the participants on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The communists, the working people of Romania, the speaker said, follow with keen interest and feelings of solidarity the revolutionary activity the communist party of Argentina carried out in the dark years of military dictatorship as well as its present political and social activity for renewing transformations in the life of the Argentinean society, for the safeguarding of the fundamental interests of the working peoples, for the attainment of the aspirations after progress and welfare of the friendly Argentinean people. The RCP representative pointed with satisfaction to the traditional ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Argentina, expressing the belief that their further development would contribute to the strenthening of the unity of the international communist and working-class movement, to the expansion of the manysided cooperation between Romania and Argentina, in the interest of the Romanian and Argentina peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding all over the world.

Approaching current international issues Iosif Banc said among other things:

The Romanian Communist Party, its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu take the view that everything possible should be done to change the dangerous course of events, to pass on to detente, to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost. In our party's opinion concerted actions, joint efforts by all states, governments and political parties are more necessary then ever before to reach effective accords on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament in the first place. Socialist Romania speaks and consistently militates for efficient measures to halt the arms race, liquidate nuclear weapons, a substantial reduction of conventional weapons, of troops and military spending being also ensured. In context, the speaker highlighted the fact that the Grand National Assembly decided that Romania cut its arms, troops and military expenditure by five per cent already this year and submit this measure to the entire people for approval in a referendum. Such a measure, if taken by other states as well, would mark a beginning providing conditions for appropriate accords on disarmament to be reached as soon as possible.

In the opinion of the Romanian Communist Party, the speaker went on, we must further strenthen the cooperation and solidarity of our communist and workers parties. An important role in the consolidation of the solidarity and unity of the communist and working-class movement is played by the observance of the principles of each party's autonomy and independence, of each party's right to work out its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions in its country. Under the current international circumstances we think that everything possible must be done to strengthen the cooperation of the communist and worker socialist and social democratic parties, of other progressive and democratic forces, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, in the joint struggle for national liberty and independence, detente and cooperation, for peace and progress the world over.

BOJANIC DISCUSSES EUREKA PARTICIPATION IN BONN

LD072341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, November 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugosavia is interested in joining the West European high-technology research programme "Eureka" under a separate agreement which would enable the participation of Yugoslav firms in certain projects of the programme, as head of the assembly of Yugoslavia delegation Milenko Bojanic set out in the talks with Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology officials here today.

The Federal Republic side pointed out that the hitherto joint programs of the European community and Yugoslavia, named "Cost", should serve as a bridge for Yugoslavia's inclusion in the "Eureka" programme.

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation ended its visit to Bonn today, after attending a Bundesrat session, and left for Frankfurt, where it will meet with representatives of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Milenko Bojanic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces, stressed in an interview to the WDR radio station today that Yugoslavia was not seeking an equal membership in the "Eureka" programme, but only participation in some of its projects. He said he had gained an impression in the talks with Federal Republic experts that there were no barriers standing in the way of the inclusion of Yugoslav firms in the program.

Bojanic said he had discussed with his hosts, Bundesrat officials, also the position of the Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Federal Republic, and had received assurances that the Federal Republic would increase its contribution to the joint fund for the reintegration of Yugoslav workers once they return home.

In the talks held with Bundesrat President Holger Boener yesterday evening, Bojanic underscored that it was in the interest of both Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic, and also the European Community, to create as favourable as possible conditions for the mutual economic and financial cooperation, provided higher exports to Yugoslavia and better communications with Greece and the Middle East were desired. Bojanic said Yugoslavia hoped for the Federal Republic's support in the upcoming closing round of the talks on new trade provisions of the Yugoslavia-European Community agreement.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS IN BAGHDAD

LD081729 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, November 8 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq in the petroleum industry, transportation and communications was the theme of the talks visiting Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic had with the respective Iraqi ministers here today.

Iraq is Yugoslavia's second largest oil supplier, after the Soviet Union, under an agreement signed by the Yugoslav firms "Generaleksport" and "Jugmes" with Iraqi partners, the transport of Iraqi oil deliveries to Yugoslavia via land began a few days ago.

The talk between Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Krekic and Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi was devoted to the participation of Yugoslav firms in the construction of a telecommunications network and transportation facilities in Iraq.

Yugoslav firms recently concluded agreements on their participation in the construction of the largest hydro-electric power plant in Iraq "Behma" on the river Great Zab and of a bridge and lock-gates at the port-city of Basra in southern Iraq.

Krekic, on a three-day visit to Iraq, yesterday held the first round of the talks with Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, who is also member of the Revolutionary Command Council.

Further Details

LD091850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, November 9 (TANJUG) -- First Deputy Iraqi Prime Minister and Revolutionary Command Council member Taha Yasin Ramadan today assessed as highly favourable the Iraqi-Yugoslav economic cooperation and expressed the conviction that the current difficulties standing in the way of its further development would be overcome.

Ramadan presented the above assessment in an one-hour talk with visiting Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic. Krekic today ends a three-day official and working visit to Iraq, in the course of which he has conferred with Iraqi trade minister and Revolutionary Command Council member Hasan 'Ali and a number of other Iraqi Government members.

During the Ramadan-Krekic meeting today, views were exchanged on current economic relations between the two countries and their prospects in 1987. Special attention was devoted to Iraq's difficulties in regularly meeting financial obligations and its oil deliveries to Yugoslavia for next year.

WORKING GROUP DISCUSSES PRC-SFRY COOPERATION

LD091943 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Ljubljana, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China plan to cooperate in the production of the thermo- and hydro-power plant equipment and in the construction of new power projects in the two countries, and also in third countries.

The above was noted today in a working group for energy, part of a Yugoslav-Chinese business conference in session in the Yugoslav city of Ljubljana.

The conference, which opened Friday, is attended by a large number of Yugoslav and Chinese economy representatives. In addition to plenary sessions, mutual economic cooperation is discussed also in a number of working groups -- for energy, machine-building, metallurgy, agriculture and food production, financing and banking.

In talks today, both sides expressed the readiness to expand cooperation to new areas and to diversify trade. The Chinese side pointed out the need to balance in trade with Yugoslavia.

Both sides agreed to barter as one of the forms to expand trade, not only between individual enterprises, but between the two economies on the whole. It was noted that Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation can be expanded (?also) through partner-arrangements, and industrial cooperation.

DELEGATION ATTENDS NICARAGUA CELEBRATION

LD080314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, November 7 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Franc Setinc, who heads a Yugoslav delegation at ceremonies commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder and supreme commander Carlos Fonseca Amador, arrived in Managua today.

The Yugoslav delegation was greeted at the airport by Nicaragua's Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal Martinez. At Sandino airport, Franc Setinc talked also with FSLN Directorate member and internal affairs minister Tomas Borge Martinez.

The first military parade in new Nicaragua will be held tomorrow as part of the main ceremony. It is to be attended by over 150 delegations of political parties and movements of some one hundred countries.

As pointed out in Managua, this is an expression of the widest international support to Nicaragua at a time when it faces strong military and economic pressures, and also support to efforts for a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

RADIO COMMENTARIES VIEW ALBANIAN CONGRESS

Future Relations

AU092128 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 Nov 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Dragan Petrovic commentary]

[Text] The Ninth AWP Congress has concluded in Tirana. This was the first congress of Albanian communists without Enver Hoxha, long-standing and revered leader of the country and party. The world public has, as far as was possible, followed the highest gathering of Albanian communists and attentively listened to whether changes in the politics of the country would take place and to what extent. Dragan Petrovic reports:

[Begin recording] These kinds of expectations could only have been expressed by those who fell into the trap of their own ignorance and intermittent following of Albanian affairs, greatly helped by this country's self-imposed isolation. Experience shows that the basic purpose of the highest party gatherings in Albania is, as a rule, two-fold: First is an assessment of the period just ended. In that respect, it was not realistic to expect innovations only 19 months after Hoxha's death. The second purpose is to point the way to the further development. In that context, the congress gave special importance to the adoption of the eighth 5-year plan. This is the area which requires a deeper analysis because in fact it seems that something is happening or will happen in this sphere. This is where an interesting process of reconciling contradictions is taking place, of Albania's wish to stop being an economic and trade enclave, but, at the same time, to remain loyal to Enver Hoxha's ideological principles.

This is not just a wish, but also a predominant demand because of the state of the Albanian economy. However, one should not expect anything spectacular in this sphere either. Matters here should also be seen as a part of a continuous process while keeping in mind that it was Enver Hohxa himself who made the initial steps to open up Albania. Let us remember, at the eighth congress Enver Hoxha said: I do not see any obstacles on the road to establishing diplomatic relations between Albania and the FRG.

But let us return to the ninth congress, to its middle part, to economic relations within Albania to be more precise. The novelty in assessing the previous 5-year plan was that Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP, in addition to the usual, self-encouraging assessments and mention of difficulties of an elemental nature, said the following: The results would have surely been greater had we not been hampered by some weakness in organizing and administering business activities and had it not been for some objective difficulties within the country and the negative phenomena of the world economic crisis. Like Premier Carcani, the leader of the AWP spoke more about the next 5-year period and expounded some very ambitious plans and economic targets for the Albanian economy to the end of this decade. How will this be fulfilled, considering the fact that in its economy Albania will not abandon some of its traditional positions, among which the most important is reliance on its own resources? This is the crossroads where the evolved needs and the inheritance from the past meet. This is also where one should place a thermometer in order to more accurately measure the melting of the process of Albanian self-imposed isolation. If this is disregarded, and if the foreign policy tones expressed at the rostrum of the ninth congress are heard in isolation, then one might make a mistake by measuring temperature while forgetting to calibrate the thermometer first. One should in fact consider the whole development of the Albanian society because innovations could only result from this development.

Compared with the past, one could perhaps find some differences in the style of Ramiz Alia's speech, including the part which refers to relations with Yugoslavia, but at present there is no indication that tradition will be abandoned. [end recording]

Kosovo Interference

LD082122 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Zrnka Novak commentary]

[Excerpts] The 9th Congress of the Albanian party of Labor should have ended in Tirana today, but we have not yet received official confirmation. In any case, the whole proceedings of the congress have been marked by reduced information. Consequently, Zrnka Novak's commentary on this very important political event in the neighboring country is based on the information which has so far arrived in our editorial office with the mediation of the ATA and Tirana radio:

We can begin to talk about the 9th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labor mainly on the basis of the analysis of the lengthy report of its first secretary Comrade Ramiz Alia and also on the basis of very modest information we received on all the other contributions to the congress. The first general observation resulting from this is that the specific isolationism of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania still continues, regardless of some elements of opening up. [passage omitted]

Of course, the most controversial part of discussions and particularly of Ramiz Alia's report at the 9th congress is the one regarding the analysis of relations with our country. Though the Albanian party and state leadership is in principle oriented to good-neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence, said to have a state and not an ideological character, the fact remains that we are still being lectured on the situation in Kosovo, while under the guise of concern about the Albanian national minority, which in Ramiz Alia's opinion should be the bridge of friendship, we are in fact offered a defeatist attitude of recognizing nationalist and irredentist concepts. It is symptomatic that in the congress discussions on the Albanians in Kosovo at times treated them as a minority and at times as a nation, (?advocating) an implicit way such state-party solutions as certainly belong to what we call open interference in the internal political life of Yugoslavia.

But, regardless of relations between the two neighboring coutries, where one has to be very precise because both of them are forced by regional conditions to take this into account in one way or another, the 9th Congres of the Party of Labour, which laid emphasis on the ideological continuity of work, orientations and stands of Enver Hoxha, has in fact, judging by this modest information, entered a new era, above all regarding the internal political development of the country, signifying a precondition for more dynamic changes in future.

MACEDONIAN LC VIEWS SHOW OF 'IRREDENTISM'

LD081211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Skopje, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The funeral of an Albanian who was sentenced for nationalism in the village of Raven, Gostivar municipality, in June of this year, was used, according to a statement from the session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium for hostile acts and improper manifestation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium supports the action of the LC Municipal Committee and other subjective forces in Gostivar aimed at establishing the responsibility of sociopolitical and educational workers, as well as the other people attending the funeral, depending on the function they carried out in sociopolitical and self-managing life.

Within this framework, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium analyzed the specific responsibility of Milaim Fejzi, member of the Presidium, and Azem Zulficari, delegate in the SFRY Assembly, and noted that they bear responsibility for thoughtlessly attending the funeral, which made that negative implications of this incident assume considerably larger proportions. They are also responsible for not promptly launching an initiative for establishing the ideopolitical assessment of this even and taking concrete measures against the participants in this hostile manifestation.

The Macedonian LC Central Committ Presidium decided on the basis of these assessments to propose the expulsion of Milaim Fejzi from the Macedonian LC Central Committee and Presidium, and also to start preceedings against Azim Zulficary, in order to rescind his post of delegate in the SFRY Assembly, considering that his delegate base is the Macedonian LC Central Committee. The Presidium also decided to propose to the Central Committee an initiative whereby the basic LC organizations, whose members are Milaim Fejzi and Azem Zulficari, should establish the extent of their ideopolitical responsibility and pronounce appropriate ideopolitical measures.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium also examined the ideo-political situation in Vinica and assessed that there are very serious problems in that municipality. The causes were said to lie above all in group bids for power and insufficient involvement of organized socialist forces. The stands and tasks of the LC for overcoming the difficult economic position and the problem of the functioning of the political system were approved. It was emphasized in this connection that it is essential to establish the concrete ideopolitical responsibility of the holders of the most responsible positions who have allowed this situation to come about.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium also considered the socioeconomic position of organizations of associated labor operating at a loss within the framework of establishing the development policy for Macedonia for the coming year. The large losses which the Macedonian economy is facing today were assessed as one of the most serious economic problems which will have a negative effect in the long-term on socioeconomic development. It is essential to include in the plans for the development of the Republic and municipalities measures and activities for the more effective recovery of organizations operating at a loss and for resolving the question of the material and social security of workers in organizations which have become bankrupt. This was stressed inter alia in the statement from the session of the Macadenian LC Central Committee Presidium.

COURT IMPRISONS MAN FOR ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD072258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tetovo, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Tetovo municipal court for minor offences today sentenced Muamer Fetai, aged 33, from the village of Sinicane near Tetovo to 60 days imprisonment for speaking out from a position of Greater Albanian nationalism and separatism. Fetai committed this offense on 28 September this year at a meeting of the local organization of the SAWP of Macedonia in Sinicane, when he said that after the events in Kosovo, in Kumanovo, where he has a handicrafts shop, a large number of teachers of the Albanian nationality were unjustifiably fired from their jobs. It is unjustified and insupportable, Muamer Fetai also said on this occasion, that pupils of Albanian nationality are learning Macedonian.

This chauvinist outburst disgusted and embittered those present at the meeting and all the local people of Sinicane, where exclusively members of the Albanian nationality live, and they reported this nationalist act to the competent organs and the municipal conference of the SAWP of Macedonia.

FACTORY WORK STOPPAGE HELD OVER SALARY DISPUTE

LD071905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Cacak, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- About 200 workers in the Cacak enterprise "Sloboda" employed on the assembly line in the assembly of electric and gas cookers stopped work at noon today, thus expressing dissatisfaction at the personal incomes paid them. They are all employed in the "Garant" organization of associated labor, which, in the 9-month accounts, showed losses of 90 billion dinars. As a result, despite average personal incomes being just 50,000 dinars, they were unable to increase their points value or to pay out the difference, which is what happened in other organizations of associated labor in their work organization.

Workers in the "Garant" organization of associated labor were particularly affected by the fact that the previous agreement not to pay out the difference at the periodic accounts in other parts of their collective before restoring overall business operations, was not respected.

DAILY VIEWS RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS IN SAWPY

AU052102 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Mirko Mlakar commentary: "Believer in the 'Red' Sea"]

[Text] Only one out of 33 members of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium of Serbia does not have a party membership card. Only LC members sit in the SAWP presidiums of Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, and 24 out of 25 top members of the Vojvodina SAWP are in possession of a red card.

Out of 247 members of the SAWP of Macedonia, 22 are noncommunists; and in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 out of 248. Nonparty members number 13 percent in the SAWP Provincial Conference of Vojvodina, and a mere 2 percent in Kosovo. Noncommunists are also rare within various SAWPY forms of activity. Thus, these activities in the SAWP Republican Conference of Macedonia gather together 783 people (23 nonparty people), while 412 communists in the Kosovo Provincial Conference work with 19 nonparty people.

While 27 percent of the people in Bosnia-Hercegovina communal conference are without red cards, their participation in presidiums barely goes beyond 10 percent. Or, nonparty people occupy 24 percent of places in Vojvodina SAWP communal conferences -- they occupy only every 14th place in presidiums (58 out of 809)

Apart from other things, parts of a 2-year old -- but still topical -- analysis speak about the marginal influence religious citizens have on creating the country's destiny. Namely, since there are "firm" data on believers, we can only assume that a part of an -- anyhow small -- non-party portion of leaderships belongs to religious people. We therefore witness an inconsistency (or absurdity): On one side, there are millions of socialistically oriented believers, and on the other, that is, at the top (specifically, of the Socialist Alliance) one must use a microscope to search for religious people.

Any one-sided interpretation of this gap would be futile, since it has many causes, so it would not be bad if communists -- particularly now when they are discussing their role in the "front" -- started talking about their portion of responsibility, particularly because the Socialist Alliance is also the right place for the full involvement of religious citizens. In case they cannot deal with politics within the Socialist Youth Federation or the SAWP, the only thing left to them is to air their views in some other places. They can, for instance, accept the church as a political representative, a mediator between themselves and the realiation of their interests (which thereby often become clericalist).

Socialism cannot be built and the "front" cannot exist without communists, but this also cannot be without believers and other nonparty people, that is, only by having their symbolic, almost ceremonial participation in the organs and bodies of the sAWP or the Socialist Youth Federation. Communists still firmly believe that only Marxism is the possible source of socialism can sometimes be a result of religious incentive (e.g. Gospels as an inspiration in the struggle for social justice).

Ideological "puritanism," which then turns into the sectarianism of some communists (in this case one should rather say atheists), inhibits the development of the Socialist Alliance as a venue of dialogue and cooperation between communists and others who identify themselves with socialism, so the SAWP thereby does not exist as a pluralist front, but as the second edition of the party, the front of red cards.

STRONG EARTHQUAKE RECORDED SOUTHWEST OF BELGRADE

LD081952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Serbian Seismological Institute recorded a strong earthquake 100 km southwest of Belgrade at 1738 hours [1638 GMT] tonight. The magnitude of the earthquake was 3.9 on the Richter scale, and the intensity from 5.5 to 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter was recorded to be in the region of Mount Maljen, Western Serbia. The earthquake was also felt by residents in Belgrade, where its intensity measured from 3 to 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA -- Bogota, Nov 6 (TANJUG) -- President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ivo Vrandecic on arrival in Bogota had a talk with President of the House of Representatives Ramon Gomez and later addressed a Colombian Congress meeting. Vrandecic arrived here from Caracas where he had a two-hour talk yesterday with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, the presidents of the two houses of Parliament, and government members concerning political topics in the world. The Venezuelan side showed interest in the strengthening of economic, especially agricultural, cooperation. The Yugoslav side was concerned for imports of oil, coffee, cocoa, and other products. Yugoslav MPs will stay three days in Colombia before they leave for Peru. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 6 Nov 86 LD]